Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 189 · BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1918. · TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMER of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkrotina" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elllya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank,
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

Rs.
Authorised Capital 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paidup Capital 4,11,900
Unpaid Capital 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 75,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

Do you wish to start in business?
Or Start your Son?
Save now and
Invest your money in
WAR LOAN
You get your money back with good interest; you have the finest security in the world—the British Empire—and you will bring Victory nearer.
Do it to-day. Don't be a slacker.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking, Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diplama Examinations a speciality.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD
ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ANNUAL GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF OUR
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
NOW IN FULL SWING
Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.
A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONEY.
Do not therefore miss this opportunity.
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING
HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1918 AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 12th day of August, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at "Deryanuma" at the corner of Siri Road, Chowpatty by order of the Owner, the surplus furniture etc., comprising roll top office table almyrahs, handsome cabinets, sideboard, rich carpets, jardiniers, flower vases, China hall screens, English slate billiard table by George Edwards with accessories, English organ, sweet toned bungalow piano, cabinet talking machine, English sewing machine, electric goods such as brackets, pendants, counter weights marble switch boards, bulb lamps, etc., motor car paint, coachman's gold embroidered livery suits, 25 casks J. W. Wade & Co's., coloured flooring tiles, corrugated iron sheets, wooden doors, posts, porcelain garden lawn fountains, English windover's C spring rubber tyred brougham with single and double poles etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHINGS ETC.
By order of the Officer-in-Charge Clothing Depot Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will on Thursday the 15th day of August, 1918 at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at "D" Shed Grain Depot, Sewri.
A quantity of Woollen and Cotton Clothings, Blanket, cuttings, Jhools, ground sheets, brown paper, old gunnies etc, sheets, kit bags etc.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed by the evening of next day.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENGALPOORA ROAD NOW CALLED NISHANPADA ROAD.
Under instructions from the transferree of mortgage and on account and at the risk of Jainabai and Sherbanoobai, the daughters of Rahimtulla Sajim Valli, the mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of May 1914 which has been transferred to the said transferee by an indenture of transfer of mortgage dated the 17th day of June, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1918, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the west side of Bengalpoora Road now called Nishanpada Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay admeasuring 162 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey Nos. 2117-2129, New Survey No. 3111 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 2916-2947 and Street No. 262 to 268 and bounded on the east by the Nishanpada Road aforesaid on the west by the property of Rahimtula Kaderbhoy on the north by the property of Ismail Mahomed and on the south by the Tande Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Solicitors for the mortgagee at their office in Bell Lane Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1918.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Mecows Street, Fort, opp. New Share Bazar.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND CONTRACTORS OF ELECTRIC GOODS.
AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ELECTRIC WIRE.
Under instructions from the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazaar, the following:—
A big lot of electric metal lamps, 230 volts., 16, 25, 32 and 50 candle power, a big lot of electric copper wire.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within eight days.
MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.
By order of the Executors of the estate of a deceased Parsee gentleman, teakwood gown press, teapoys, folding stand soil linen basket, Japanese round table, low chair, electric table fan, wall clock, time pieces, musical box, flower vases and table ornaments, books wooden and iron bedsteads, baba cradle iron safe with stand etc.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as one gold earring set with diamonds, gold kanthi gold rings, wrist watch, patli, silver buttons studs and links, taviz, todda, metal and nickel watches, etc., one lot of wearing apparels, one lot brass and copper utensils, tins and dye, gunny bags, 17 bags of coal, pieces of iron, etc., etc.
On account of the Underwriters.
Ex. S. S "Chindwara."
E. J. D. J. 245 No. 542/3 equal to 2 cases cotton baby's frocks.
E. J. D. J. 245 No. 544 — 1 case wool hoods.
6 casks boiler cements.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.
4 casks sulphur black paste.
2 packages nickle spectacle frames.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Bay country-bred horse, 14 hands, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials except the tiles of the building No. 436 at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 9th August, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 10 BALES SASSOON WHITE SHIRTING.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on MONDAY, the 12th August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale room, the following:—
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Mr. J. A. Joseph of No. 6, Colaba Causeway.
5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon white shirting No. 170.
5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon white shirting No. 180.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be [illegible] at the time of knocking the lot to the chaser and the balance shall be against livery order within three days.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1918.

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEK
FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.
With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.
Address:—
J. J. SHAW (b) Khetwadi, BOMBAY No. 6.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 for insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly ..	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 experienced ENGINEERS. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to HUZUR OFFICE, Gondal, Kathiawar. 1177

WANTED.—An experienced HINDU LADY ASSISTANT-SURGEON for a State in Rajputana. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 690 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1179

WANTED—A competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with a good knowledge of typewriting, only Maratha gentleman should apply to Box No. 687, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Sirohi State (Rajputana). Salary Rs. 45—55. Free quarters. Apply with copies of diploma and testimonials to R. D. SHIR-ALI, Chief Medical Officer, Sirohi (Rajputana.) 1166

WANTED—An experienced Hindu L.M. & S., or M. B. B. S., for an up-country hospital, clever in surgery preferred. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 665A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1108

WANTED—Competent SALESMEN for Japanese Piece-goods, Yarns, Sundries, Stationaries and Chemicals. Apply stating speciality and terms to Box No. 668 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1119

WANTED—A painstaking energetic and kind hearted NURSE of any caste to look after two children aged 1 and 3. Apply with testimonials, if any and stating pay to Box No. 666, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1112

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING and fast hand writer CLERKS for a Solicitors Firm. Articled Clerk LL.B. or District Pleader preferred for former post. Apply Box No. 675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1137

WANTED—ANGLO-INDIAN or EURASIAN GIRL of smart appearance, with slight previous business experience preferred, to learn Optics and Sight Testing. Age, under 25, to assist English Oculist with good class clientele. Free training on easy lines, good salary and excellent prospects. Applications should be accompanied by photographs, which will be returned. Apply Box No. 638, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1171

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HINDU, working in local Bank, and knowing English Book-Keeping, requires extra works in spare time. Apply Box No. 689, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1172

WANTED.

WANTED—LOOMS 56in. to 64in. Reed Space in good working order. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 925

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by G. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-8. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

100 DOUBLE BAGS, each 2 cwts., best Liverpool Salt to be sold. Apply to F. D. MEHTA, Davier Building, Fort Street. 1175

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE—OIL ENGINES, Rustom Proctor 20 and 40 B. H. P. Marshall's grinding mills Hullers corrugated sheets. Apply JIVARAJ JINABHAI, Gulalvadi, Kamdar House. 1080

FOR SALE—One 15—20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Studebaker Car, 5 Seater, touring body, newly painted and overhauled in perfect order. One Dodge car 14—17 H. P., 5 Seater, touring body, one man's hood, with electric dynamo, self starter, very little used and in perfect running order. Further particulars from Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1163

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FIVE MOTOR CARS in perfect working order and maintained under European supervision, three auto-wheels, two Landaulette bodies, and one old 'Humber' car (not in working order) are for sale; for which sealed offers (Superscribed as 'Offers for Motor cars' or for bodies, or for auto-wheels as it may be) will be received by the undersigned till 27th instant 11 a.m., after which they will be opened before the General Commanding Baroda Army, Baroda, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all offers without assigning any reasons. For further particulars please apply to:—

MOTILAL M. MISTRY,
Garage Assistant, Palace Garage,
Baroda.

1168

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the Board's meeting held this day, an adinterim dividend of Rs. 100 per share (equal to 80 per cent. per annum) for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, has been declared payable on and after the 5th September, 1918, in the Company's registered office, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays, when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company upto 21st August, 1918. The shareholders are requested to communicate to the Agents change in their address to prevent dividend warrants being mis-sent

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th August, 1918.

N. B.—The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from 22nd August to 4th September, 1918, both days inclusive. 1182

FOR AHMEDABAD.

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for Ahmedabad and District for a progressive Indian Life Insurance Company. Gentleman of good social position, who can guarantee good business or well established firm with good connections will be paid handsome terms, office allowance, etc. Apply with credentials, record of past experience, etc., to Box No. 683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1160

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Offices of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay Branch, will be REMOVED to BALLARD PIER ROAD on and after the 18th August, 1918, and all communications are to be addressed thereto from that date.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

5th August, 1918. 1140

WANTED.

A Qualified SUB-OVERSEER and a SANITARY INSPECTOR for Bijapur Municipality. Applicants should apply with testimonials before end of August, 1918. Pay Rs. 60 plus 15 and Rs. 75 plus 20 per mensem respectively.

S. V. KOWJALGI,
President,
Bijapur Municipality.

1109

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Mr. LAXMIDAS GORDHANDAS TEJPAL and Mr. A. N. CHAIWALLA, carrying on business under the name, style, and firm of Tallow Manufacturing Co., at Apollo Street, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 9th day of July, 1918, so far as relates to the said Laxmidas Gordhandas Tejpal, who retires from the said firm.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1918.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for The Tallow Manufacturing Co.

1186

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARHAR GANESH MAHAJAN, an Asamidar in the Baroda State. .....Deceased.

JANKIBAI, widow of Waman Keshav Mavlanker, of Bhadra; Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Grant Road, Bombay appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Anant, the minor son of the deceased. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 2nd day of August, 1918.

Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1183

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 982 of 1916.

MATHURADAS MANJI VALJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, by his constituted attorney Manishanker Kashiram ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) PYARILAL VITHALRAI SETTY, of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kharya Street, in Ahmedabad and at present temporarily residing at Lehripura in Baroda and, (2) BHAISHANKER HIRJI, of Wankaner, Hindu Inhabitant, but at present temporarily residing at Lehripura in Baroda ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 16th day of January, 1917, it was ordered inter alia that the defendants should pay to the Plaintiff abovenamed the sum of Rupees Four thousand and twenty-six, annas fifteen and pies two for debt and interest and the costs of the suit which have been taxed at Rs. 439-11-0 making together the sum of Rs. 4,466-10-2 and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the decree till payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 30th day of November, 1917, the following moveable property was attached namely, the original as well as manuscript and printed copies of the whole or any portion of the following plays as also the right, title and interests of the 1st defendant in the copyright of each of the following plays:—Malati Madhav, Maya Mohini, Sagar Sarita, Pitru Bhakta Prabhakar, Anang Padma, Mudra Pratap, Rajya Bhakti, Sneha Sudha, Amar Kumar, Budhi Prabalya and Sukh Deoji.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1918, (and following days) at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant of sale of moveable property dated 2nd day of April, 1918, put up for sale by Public Auction in the office of the Sheriff of Bombay at the High Court Building, within the Fort of Bombay, the moveable properties aforesaid as well as the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant in the copyright in each of the aforesaid plays or so much of the aforesaid properties as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and interest and costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The properties will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots. Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1918.

MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 1169

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HASSAMBHAI LALJI, HOOSEINBHAI LALJI and ESSABHAI LALJI have contracted to sell to our client, Mr. MULLA MAHOMEDALLY SHAIK SARAFALLY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground which is partly Government land newly assessed and partly Fazandari with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,789 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 92, New No. 16582, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 7/2516 and 1/2516 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 239 (1), 239 (2), 240 (1), 240 (3), and Street Nos. 252, 252A, 254, 254B and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the West partly by the property belonging to Abdullabhai Lalji and partly by the public passage, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Cassam Curramsey and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Khaka Hema.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1185

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Dated this 8th day of August, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1184

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1182 of 1915.

BHICOOBAI, widow and another ... Plaintiffs

v.

HARIBA RAGHUJI JAMBUKAR and others. ..... Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 25th day of July, 1918, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the second plaintiff abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the defendants 1 to 13 as representing the Dukshani Fulmali Caste in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 square yards be the same little more or less, all which said premises form part of Collector's New Survey No. 2/3470 and which are assessed by the Collector of assessment under B Ward No. 7035 (1-2) Street Nos. 2-1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a public road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Atmaram Narayan and partly by the property of Pandoo Govind, on or towards the South by the portion of property bearing the said New Survey No. 2-3470 and beyond that the said Haines Road and on or towards the East by the G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above property, (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 31st day of August, 1918, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1918.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLET.
Assistant Commissioner.

1181

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
HOWITT PHILLIPS CO:
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 9-30
The Great Drama on Social Evil
"DAMAGED GOODS"
By Brieux—Member of the French Academy.
MONDAY the 12th & TUESDAY the 13th
In response to numerous demands for seats
"DAMAGED GOODS"
SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT ON OTHER PAGE.
MATINEE SATURDAY the 10th at 5 p. m.
The Great Melodrama by Walter Howard
THE PRINCE & THE BEGGAR MAID
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 12.
POPULAR PICTURES
TO-DAY at 6-30
Mr. E. H. Du Casse Presents
A Five Reel Ivan Drama
"TWO MEN & A WOMAN"
From the Story by William Humphries
FEATURING
The Famous Japanese Actress
COUNTESS YUKI YAMBURA
Also
A COMIC and PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Boxes Rs. 2, per seat. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
The Last Day To-day!
THE SECOND WEEK INSTALMENT
4-parts—5000 feet.
"The Secret Kingdom"
A Superb Serial of Romantic Advanture.
"The Trail of Hate"
A 2-Reel Exciting Drama.
"THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE"
A Thundering Comedy
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
3 Shows—7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
By special request this evening there will be a Special—5-15 p. m. to 7 p. m. (S. T.)—Matinee in which the Great Serial
"THE SECRET KINGDOM"
will be screened right from the beginning—that is Episodes 1—2—3—and 4—12000 feet.
Ladies and Children will be admitted in this Show, in every class, except the third Class, at *Half* the present *Rates*,
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
A SPLENDID "LUBIN" MASTERPIECE
THE EAGLE'S NEST
A Thrilling and Romantic Story of the Adventurous "Forty-niners",
Together with a Full Programme
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Special Music by Mr. Skinner.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE DRAMATIC EVENTS OF THE SEASON
To-night and To-morrow night at 9-30.
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.
WILL PRESENT
the great drama on Social Evil, by Brieux:
"DAMAGED GOODS"
(FOR ADULTS ONLY.)
In response to numerores demands for seats.
The Drama will be Repeated on Monday the 12th & Tuesday the 13th.
The noble society of the treatment of the Hidden Scourge removes all occasion for offence. If it awakens the public of India, as it has done that of Great Britain, to a sense of the vital importance of the subject, its performance will have done a great work. Hailed everywhere by Press and Public as a great MORAL LESSON on a matter of GRAVE NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.
"DAMAGED GOODS"—It is, we think, not too much to say that the nation owes a debt of gratitude to the society which is responsible for the production of Brieux's Damaged Goods.—THE MORNING ADVERTISER.
"DAMAGED GOODS"—Nothing but good can come of the poignant and open dramatic tract on the social evil. It is hoped that Damaged Goods will be seen all over England.—THE QUEEN.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.
To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30
MARIE WALCAMP
IN THE UNIVERSAL MASTER SERIAL
The Red Ace
Episode 7—The Lion's Claws. Episode. 8—The Lair of the Beast.
Tammany's Tiger—A two-reel thrilling Comedy.
Seeing Ceylon with Hy. MYER. A real novelty of the Screen.

BABY MARIE OSBORNE
IN
"A LITTLE PATRIOT"
A wonderful story of laughter and joy with just enough pathos and a timely and patriotic vein of drama.
SEE
how the Baby Berhardt organizes an army of kids and captures a German Spy.
DON'T MISS IT.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
IMPERIAL
Matinee Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m. Extra Show Sunday 3-30 p.m.
aturday Next THE HIDDEN HAND Saturday Next.
DON'T WASTE THIS VALUABLE DAY!
The programme changes to-morrow, and the second instalment is really too good to be missed.
"The NEGLECTED WIFE"
The charming Pathe Serial has been steadily attracting thick houses.
To-day at 5-30; 7-0; 8-45 & 10-15 (S.T.)
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Ladies admitted at Half present rates in the First Class, *i.e.*, for 4 annas only.
THE EMPIRE
Lessees. The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The well-known star-artiste
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
IN
A DRAMA OF DARING
"CONVICT 993"
One of the best Pathe Plays produced in America.
Come and See
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
IN A NEW AND
BRIGHT CROOK DRAMA
LONESOME LUKE
The great comedian in
HIT HIM AGAIN.
HIPPOPOTAMUS
HUNTING
A very interesting Film.
COMING Masterpiece
"ROMEO & JULIET"
Purchase a WATERPROOF OVERCOAT from us at Rs. 7 each
instead of spending Rs. 40 or 50 for a new one,
K. C. MARROTT,
Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing.
WHOLESALE DEPOT, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RETAIL BRANCH, Kalbadevi Road. Kanta Buildings, opposite the Edward's Theatre, BOMBAY.
Speciality,
THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Terrific Success of our New Artistes!
Theatre Packed!! Again To-night!!!
At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY CO.
Presents
A GRAND TRIPLE BILL of VARIETIES
and TELEPATHY
TALENT, ART AND MYSTICISM
The Inimitable
ALBERT MORROW
and his own Company introducing
THE KOMEDY KABINET
A down-to-the-minute
SEANCE OF SPIRITUALISM
assisted by the Medium
MISS DORIS LEE
THE GREAT
GORDON FORBES
Ventriloquist and Sifflier, assisted by
'NOSEY'—THE DRUMMER
(The Scotch Old Bill)
EDWARD LUPIN
and the
LIVING MARIONETTES
A stage upon a stage
Humorous Songs, Funny Sayces, etc.
In addition Huge Vaudevilles by
MISS NORAH MOORE
AND
CH. MORRIS
SELECT SONGS AND DANCES.
At 4-30 **TO-MORROW** At 4-30
SPECIAL HALF PRICE MATINEE
FOR CHILDREN.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
Frawley Comedy Co.
To-night Friday 9th August
The Dramatic Success of New York
"THE GREAT DIVIDE"
By the Rev. Vaughan Moody
Saturday 10th August
The most talked of comedy in the past decade
'A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY"
Sunday 11th August Matinee at 5-30
"A HOUSE OF GLASS"
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30
EXCELSIOR PICTURES.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-morrow Saturday
A NOTABLE EVENT!
MISS KATHRYN
BROWNE-DECKER
The leading lady of the
Frawley Comedy Company
will appear in a
PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
"THE CLOSING NET"
This is the first occasion in the history of the stage in India that a prominent Dramatic Actress has appeared on the stage and the screen at the same theatre on the same day.

BIG TYPES *NEAT GET UP*
CORAL ISLAND
(In 4 Vols)
By G. W. M. REYNOLDS
Price, Rs. 3.
In the Press. In 3 Vols.
NECROMANCER
As. 12 per Vol: Orders registered from now.
MITARANGA & Co., MADRAS.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
RESHARPENED
Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. any sort keen as new Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick (Hollow Ground) Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. Electroplating and Surgical Instruments repairs done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., Op. Taraporewala, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	22.23
Sept.	21.84
Oct.	21.50
Nov.	21.32
Dec.	21.20

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Aug. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2 000
" " to Continent	32,000
Futures at New York Oct.	29.35
" " Jan.	28.80
" " Mar.	28.75
Spot Cotton at New York	32.56
" " Orleans	28.75
Futures at New Orleans Oct	28.15
" " Jan.	28.07
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 7th

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	57
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	59
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67
Government Securities 3%	58½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 7th.

5½% 1925—1928	£88½ Ex:
4½% 1925—1945	£106
5% New	£94 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 7th

WHEAT.

Wheat—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Wheat	79/6

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Under control.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Value.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	15
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	18/6
Tone:—Firm sellers scarce.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	3/1½
Tone—Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 8.

The Marwadi bazzar was closed last night, but it was reported that business was done privately in Fine Broach September at Rs. 936. This morning no quotation was obtainable from the bazaar for Broach September, and though it remained closed for this description, transactions were made outside at Rs. 945; and in the bazaar Good M. G. Coompta September was done up to Rs. 960. At Colaba private business in Fine Broach September was reported at Rs. 968. The market is excited, and rates are more or less nominal in the absence of sellers.

For ready cotton the demand has been more active, but holders are very firm.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

YEAR BOOK FOR 1918,

Edited by Dr. D. D. SATHAYE,
(Member, All India Congress Committee).

A thoroughly revised and enlarged edition of this popular Year Book containing every kind of useful information for *Publicists* will be ready for sale by the end of November, 1918 Pages over 250, Crown 16mo. Good paper and strong cloth binding. A limited number of copies only are being printed. Intending purchasers will do well to register their names beforehand to save disappointment. Special price of Rupee One for those, who register their names before the end of October, 1918. After October the price will be Rs. 1-8-0. V. P. Annas three extra.

Apply to:—

DR D. D. SATHAYE,
Jt. Hon. Secretary
The Bombay National Union,
1174 735, Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 4.

Rs. 5
WILL BRING
32 BRASS TOYS
AND
30 WOODEN TOYS
well coloured, highly polished, very attractive, a great amusement to children and nourishment to their memory.
26 English cut alphabets on well polished wood—Re. 1-0-0.
THE PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING Co.,
BENARES CITY.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	..	Sept.	—	Rs. 963
Good Sawginned Dharwar	..	"	—	" 905
" M. G. Coompta	..	"	—	" 910
" " Westerns	..	"	—	" 905

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 8TH AUGUST 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		700	655	600	Ready.
Sawginned Dharwar				870	"
M.G. Westerns				865	"
M.G. Coompta				895	"
M.G. Bagalkot				870	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			865		"
M.G. Anjar			885		"
M.G. Mundra			890		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			855		"
Laktar Ginned			"	...	
M.G. Athni Miraj			"	890	"
M.G. Broach	865	850	835		"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 8th, 1918—6-0 p.m.

	Basis Terms.	Ready Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 78-80	57 0 0	8 8 0
" " Cawapore 76-80	56 8 0	8 7 0
" " Karachi Bazcle	56 8 0	8 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8 0 0	8 7 0
" " Cawapore	7 15 0	8 6 0
" " Yellow Cawapore	8 8 0	8 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 15 0	9 4 0
" Thin	8 8 0	8 14 0
Castseed, White 80-85	85 0 0	— —
" Gajar 75-85	75 0 0	— —
" Gajar 50-60	70 0 0	— —
" Black	60 0 0	— —
Cottonseed, White	11 0 0	11 6 0
Groundnut	56 0 0	— —
Mowrasseed	5 12 0	— —
Barley	28 0 0	— —
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 14 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Linseed Sept.	9 15 9
Linseed May	11 1 6
Wheat April-May	8 10 6
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 15 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 7th Aug. 1918.

Cotton	4,185 bales;
Wheat	13,739 cwts.
Linseed	16,486 "
Rape, &c	1,244 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	144 "
Groundnuts	1,015 "
Castorseed	16,821 "
Mice	7,801 "
Myrabollams	892 "
Cottonseed	1,647 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	3,860 "
Jowar	68 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	832 "

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 8th, 1918

Rate paid:

	Rs. a. p.
Davida No. 20	1—6— 6
Shapurji No. 16	1—7— 6
Simplex No. 10	1—6—10
Edward No. 16	1—8— 6
Light Houses Rs. 6½	1—2— 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 8th, 1918.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphs	—	1	5 15½
" Demand	—	1	6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	—	1	6 1
Fcs. Demand			203
American Dollars			279
Hongkong			253½
Shanghai			317½
Japan			147
Straits			154½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 8.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 32-4-0.
Sovereigns, Rs. 19-12-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement, Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France, Fr. 209.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 213.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 144½.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 140.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 221½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 317½.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 78.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 77.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 76.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened weak and there was a decline in Cotton Mill shares. Tata Iron and Steel shares opened quiet, but improved during the course of the day on account of bulls buying for September settlement and the market closed steady to firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2350, Swan 935, Standard 2017-8, Simplex 1087-8, Shapurji 150, Pearls 755, New Greats 447-8, Morarji 4000, M. Petit 2900, Madhowji 2830, Luxmi Cotton 1920, Kohinoor 1660, Kastoorchand 1540, Indore-Malwa 402-8, Indian Bleaching 202-8, Finlay 720, Fazulbhoy 717-8, David 600, Currimbhoy 460, Crescent 302-8, Colaba 1635, Century 545, Central India 2770, Bombay United 1152-8, Bombay Dyeing 1605, Advance 1630, Vishnu 920, Bundi 24-8, Central Mining 43, Indian Cement 340, Katni deferred 1350, Shivrajpur 44-8, Tata ordinary 280, Tata old deferred 1425, Alcocks 800, Bombay-Burma 735, Bombay Tramway 395, Bombay Steam 395, Tata Hydro 1250.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2350, Swan 935, Standard 2022-8, Simplex 1055, Shapurji 151-4, Pearls 755, New Greats 447-8, Morarji 4200, M. Petit 2900, Madhowji 2832-8, Luxmi Cotton 1900, Kohinoor 1660, Kastoorchand 1550, Indore-Malwa 405, Indian Bleaching 200, Finlay 717-8, Fazulbhoy 932-8, David 600, Currimbhoy 470, Crescent 305, Colaba 1635, Century 545, Nagpur 2770, Bombay United 1160, Bombay Dyeing 1600, Advance 1630, Bundi 24-8, Central Mining 43, Indian Cement 347-8, Katni deferred 1350, Shivrajpur 44-8, Tata ordinary 277-8, Tata old deferred 1422-8, Alcocks 805, Bombay-Burma 740, Bombay Tramway 395, Bombay Steam 395, Bombay Telephone 200, Tata Hydro 1250.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

47-17-231-13—Tyabji D & Co., Tejpal Nursey v. Madhowji Bhawanji, Amin & Desai. Part heard.
51-17-261-16—Payne & Co., Ichhalal Jugmohandas & anr v. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail & Co., a firm & anr, Little & Co., Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & G.
1-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors Manch & N, Matu J & M, Little & Co., Payne & Co.
2-18-1136-15—Wadia G & Co., Mahomed Haji Aboo v. Khatubai & ors Payne & Co., Little & Co., Surveyer & Co.
3-18-1237-16—Bhimji & Co., Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya v. The Bombay Baroda & Central India Ry. Co., Craw B & Co.
4-18-1038-17—Little & Co., The Great Indian Peninsula Ry. Co. v. Ramchandra Jaggonath, Manilal & Kher.
5-18-53-17—Payne & Co., Kasheram Bhagwandas v. Messrs Bruel & Co. a firm, Captain & V.
6-18-209-14—Madh K & Ch., Navivahoo widow v. Ratanbai widow, Hiralal & Co.
7-18-205-18—M B Chothia, Nanchand Gulabchand a firm & anr v. Balabhai Devchand a firm Bhai K & Gir.
9-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & anr, Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

490-18—Madh K & C, Messrs Shivnarayen Buldeodas a firm v. Lakhmidas Nursey a firm, Payne & Co., Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

98-18—Captain & V Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.
13-17—Amin & Desai, Shakrabhai Motilal v. Bapuji Framji Musha & ors, Mulla & M, Hiralal T. & Co.
881-17—Jam E & D, Hemraj Jairam a firm v. Khoja Ali Mahomed Mulji, Merwanji K & Co.
772-17—Little & Co., The Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. Ld. v. The Madras Stable Co. a firm, Ragh N & Co.
588-17—Captain & V Hinduji Krishnaji a firm v. Kasturchand Umaji & ors, Soonderdas & Co.
725-18—Dharamsi & Co., Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo & ors v. Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D & L.
1390-16—N C Dalal Shah Jeewanlal Dolatchand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shakerchand a firm, Jam R & D.
1195-17—Crawford B & Co., Richardson and Cruddas a firm v. Cawasji Dhunjibhoy Tarachand & ors, Ard H D & Co.
181-17—Edg G W & Co., Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v. General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne & Co.
935-17—Mulla & Mulla, Vadanji Keshowji v. Dossa Visram, Bhai K & Gir.
216-17—Ard H D & Co., Jalbhoy Pestonji Virji v. Messrs Pulee & Co. a firm, Dharamsi & Co.
357-17—Little & Co., Mathuradas Vallabhdas & anr v. Mofatlal Gagalbhai & Co a firm, Edg G W & Co.
949-17—Little & Co., Ralli Brothers a firm v Kanji Pradhan a firm, Bhai K & Gir
844-17—Ard H D & Co., Dinshaw Jeevanji Patel v. H J Billimoria & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

T & I J, Re I/A of V Jeran—Madhowji K & Ch, Jamkoovahu.
Inherent Civil Jurisdiction—Khandwalla & Co., Mangaldas Mathurdas.
T & I J—Pandia & Co., Janardhan Krishna & ors.
Inherent Civil Jurisdiction—Pocha & Co., Bhagwandas Ranchoddas.
Re Indian Co.'s Act—Ardesir H D & Co., The United Sindh Spinning & Weaving Co. Ld.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

LONG CAUSES.

397-16—Pandia and Co, Vithaldas Narayan & ors v Schroder Smidt and Co. Ltd, Little and Co, Part heard.
549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Genna v Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji and anr, Edgelow G W and Co, Mulla and M.
1220-16—Bhai K and G, Lalchand Jisodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jam R and D.
1300-16—Hiralal Th & Co., Messrs Nagindas Harjeewandas & Co. a firm v The B B and C I Railway Co., Crawford B Co.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

There was good rain during the week in the Konkan, Surat, Kolahpur and Savantvadi. The rainfall in the rest of the Presidency proper was slight to fair in volume. There was no rainfall in Sind. More rain is urgently needed in almost all districts. Sowing continues in Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Kanara and in parts of Gujarat, and retarded in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Dharwar and in parts of the Deccan. Transplantation generally continues in Hyderabad, Surat, Nasik, Belgaum and Konkan. Germinated seedlings are slightly damaged by insects in parts of Nawabshah and by winds in Karachi. They are withering in Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda and Bijapur and in parts of the Deccan. Fodder-supply is adequate except in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, Karnatak and Kathiawar. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking is sufficient and for irrigation is deficient in parts of Sind. Prices of foodgrains have slightly risen in the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

RESTRICTION ON RUBBER OUTPUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

A telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Ceylon shows in view of the serious effects of the United States' import restrictions on the rubber situation in the countries of production and the probability of over production after the war the Rubber Growers' Association have made a strong representation in favour of compulsory restriction of the output.

Helping the Germans

The armies actually fighting must be supplied with rifles, guns, ammunition, food and many other things which have to be produced by people who stay at home, and have to be sent by ships long distances over the sea to the soldiers in the field. Those who make it more difficult for the supplies to be produced and for the ships to carry them to the fighting men are assisting the Germans and their Allies as surely as if they are actually working for the enemy.

During the last two years the Government have been compelled to buy silver in order to coin no less than 50 crores of rupees to take the place of those which have been hoarded by people in India. Further, they have now found it necessary to make arrangements to bring from our great friend and Ally, America, an additional amount of silver to enable them to coin 50 crores more of rupees.

People who during the war hoard rupees by burying them, by locking them up in boxes, or by melting them down for use as ornaments are doing serious harm to their own country and to all the countries which are engaged in fighting for the liberty of mankind. Those who keep gold and silver for gambling in the bullion market are helping the enemy. Even those thoughtless people who buy silver ornaments are thereby encouraging the practice of melting as the silver used for making these ornaments cannot at the present time be obtained in any other way. Such persons probably do not know that if rupees are hoarded in India the Government have to buy silver in far distant foreign lands, and to bring it enormous distances across the sea in order to make the new rupees which are necessary to carry on the business of the country.

Don't Hoard Gold & Silver.

Prevent more bloodshed and destruction by lending, *not giving*, your money to Government. BUY WAR BONDS TO-DAY. Do the right thing.

"From the man who will not aid his country" in this her hour of tribulation—deliver us!

"Oh you, who do not recognise your responsibilities, have mercy upon those—who shoulder your burdens.

"Oh you, whose homes have not been robbed of son or brother, have mercy upon those who have given their all.

"Oh you, who are keeping unto yourself your every Rupee, have mercy upon those who are dying in No Man's Land that YOU may live."

KIKABHAI BUILDING SCANDAL.

MR. DHONDY'S PUERILITIES.

"CONDITION REALLY FEARFUL."

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, it was resolved to ask the Commissioner to report whether it was feasible to remove the milch-cattle stables from a certain place at Tardeo. The insanitary condition of the Kikabhai Building was also hotly discussed.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President, dated the 25th June, 1918, from Mr. Kaikhusru K. Master and others, residents of "Patel Building" in Wadia Street, Tardeo, stating that the stables and the dung receptacle situated at the back of their residence gave out offensive smell; that the stable-keepers made much noise at night and disturbed their sleep; that in reply to a complaint made to the Health Department in the matter they were informed that enquiries would be made, but that nothing appeared to have been done as yet; and that if immediate steps were not taken to clear the receptacle and to remove the stables to some other place, some disease injurious to public health was likely to break out.

STABLE NUISANCE.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks and for favour of report whether it was feasible to remove the milch cattle stables from the locality. He said the Corporation had passed a resolution that such stables should be removed from the city as far as possible and yet the nuisance in this locality had been allowed to increase. The milkmen there collected the dung during the day and put it into the tank, that was there at night. The nuisance was considerable and the people suffered great hardship from the bad smell.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconding the proposition, hoped the Commissioner would take steps to have the nuisance removed or at least to have it mitigated.

COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Monie, the Commissioner, said the stables were already there when the residential quarters were built. He hoped the Corporation would not pass that part of the resolution asking him to remove the stables, for though it was desirable to remove them from the locality the question was, who was going to pay for it. The stables were there when the houses were built near them and they could not be removed unless the Corporation was prepared to pay for it. They had had five prosecutions recently in this matter.

Mr. J. B. Petit said there were cases in which stables had been allowed to be erected in the midst of residential quarters. Such a state of things ought not to be allowed to exist.

Dr. M. C. Javle drew the attention of the Corporation to what he called the horrible condition of stables in "F" and "G" Wards.

Mr. J. A. Wadia enquired what the cost would be of removing the stables to the northern part of the Island.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta thought it was now time they had some report from the Committee which was considering, in consultation with Dr. Mann, the question of creating a centre in the northern part of the Island for locating milch cattle stables. Of course, the Committee was not to be blamed for the delay as Dr. Mann had not yet sent in his report. And certainly it was no fault of Dr. Mann that he had not submitted his report, for they knew how many things Dr. Mann had to attend to.

The Commissioner said the question of removing milch-cattle stables to the northern part of the Island was a big one and should be handled carefully, and the best thing in that direction would be for a committee to consider it first.

LICENSES FOR STABLES.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supported the proposition.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said it was to be regretted that the resolution passed by the Corporation, some time ago, asking the Commissioner to submit six-monthly and annual reports regarding the licenses of new stables had not been given effect to. It would be worth while to know in how many cases the Commissioner had refused to grant licenses for stables.

The proposition was carried.

MAHALUXMI STORM-WATER RESERVOIR.

The Corporation considered a letter to the Corporation, dated the 1st July, 1918, from Mr. D. F. Cama and others, stating that they understood that refuse was still being dumped in the storm-water reservoir at Mahaluxmi, although the Corporation had passed a resolution not to dump kutchra there during the rainy season, and that owing to this, the residents in the surrounding the locality was infested with flies, and they expressing an opinion that the reclamation of the reservoir with kutchra was "a disgrace to our City and highly detrimental to its health and interests," and requesting that the Corporation would abandon this method of reclamation.

Dr. Master moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of report.

Dr. Master regretted to find that there were some members and even some officers, who were still unconvinced that the dumping of kutchra into the reservoir was a dangerous thing. He also regretted that the resolution, passed by the Corporation, that kutchra should not be dumped during wet weather into the reservoir had been ignored by the Health Officer. The result was that the locality was infested by flies, and they knew how flies carried germs of disease, which, he said, had been collected in one day in a room at Warden Road.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the proposition, which was carried.

KIKABHAI TENANTS' COMPLAINT.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President, dated the 5th July, 1918, from Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him to the Special Assistant to the Health Officer, Malaria, in which he invited his attention to the nuisance caused by bad smells emanating from the trenches full of stagnant water behind "Kikabhai Building" in Sankli Street, Byculla, which bred millions of mosquitoes, and to the nuisance caused by buffaloes tied near the building on the road, and requesting that immediate steps might be taken to remedy the nuisances.

The Corporation also considered a letter to the President, dated the 24th July, 1918, from Mr. Ramchandra Baburao and others, Committee of the tenants in "Kikabhai Building" at Sankli Street, Byculla, forwarding on behalf of all the tenants in the building, copies of letters from Municipal Authorities and certificates of medical practitioners which showed that the complaint made by them to the Corporation about the condition of the building and its surroundings was true and that there were sick persons in the building on the day when the building was inspected by certain Councillors. They further stated that the fact that the landlord of the building was fined Rs. 30 by the Second Presidency Magistrate clearly showed that there were defects in the building. They submitted that they had drawn the attention of the Corporation to these facts mainly to safeguard the welfare of the tenants of the building against "misleading and untrue statements" made by certain Councillors. They forwarded also extracts from the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" bearing on the subject, together with a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the tenants of the building protesting against the action of certain Councillors in making "misleading and untrue statements" regarding the matter at a meeting of the Corporation held on the 11th July, 1918.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved that consideration of the letter, from Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram, regarding the condition of the surroundings of Kikabhai Building, be postponed pending receipt of the Commissioner's report on the subject through the Standing Committee, and that the letter from Mr. Ramchandra Baburao and others on the subject, be recorded.

Dr. M. C. Javle said he would like Mr. Haveliwalla as a representative of that ward to speak on the subject.

SURROUNDINGS HIGHLY INSANITARY.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the surroundings were highly insanitary, as he had examined the place. There were pools of stagnant water, and building materials were lying about. In the building itself there were complaints about the water supply. The main passages were not easily accessible to the residents of the building. The building was on a lower level than the surrounding buildings, and if there were floods, he feared the ground floor of the building would be flooded. The building was situated in a most irregular manner.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said it would be better that the whole thing was dropped.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said he was glad to have the opportunity of refuting the scurrilous attacks made upon him and the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawalla and he asked the papers to do him justice. The pivot of the mischief was one Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram, who thought himself a great lord, and wrote letters like a lord. (Laughter.) His attention to the editorial in "The Chronicle" was first drawn by Mr. N. V. Mandlik. He therefore thought it his duty to go to the place and examine the complaints with Mr. Manaji Rajuji, and Mr. Salebhoy. They went into the building by the front entrance, and he did not even soil the soles of his boots. He would ask Dr. Dadachanji and Mr. Kurtay if they had gone by that way. If they had they would then have said the same thing. He (Mr. Dhondy) then went into the Chowk with Mr. Manaji and saw that the tap was open, and water was being wasted. He told Mr. Manaji that those people were complaining about the water supply. Then they went to the upper floors and everywhere there was water in the tap. It was stated in the editorial that there were artisans and labourers in the building. If such people spoke English then he must think that India was fortunate indeed. (Laughter.) When they told one of the residents that there was water on all the floors the tenant said that it was very "providential that there was water that day." Then they went to see whether flushing water tanks contained water and he found that they were working properly.

"NOT A PARTICLE OF TRUTH."

He was extremely sorry that there was no particle of truth in the complaint made and he told that to the residents at the time. There was no truth in the complaint at all. Then he asked the tenants to show them the 32 sick beds which were said to be in the building and the tenants could not do so. One Gopalrao, he wished he was Rao Bahadur Gopalrao, said that he was sick the day before and that he was alright on the day the speaker visited the building (laughter). They had produced four certificates from the doctors, but if they would examine them they would find that three persons only were ill. There was a certificate that Gopalrao was ill, but they found him hale and hearty. They then went into the rooms and found no sick beds at all. Then the speaker asked the tenants how they could all call this state of things insanitary. There was more light in the rooms than in the Corporation Hall itself, the passages were well swept and clean. And these were the men who said that they (Mr. Dhondy and others) had misrepresented facts. He had only spoken what he had seen at the time. There were some excavations for foundations which were full of water, and naturally there was malaria, but out of the 32 beds they could not show the visitors one single bed (laughter). What conclusion would they come to? Were the three gentlemen who had been there to be done an injustice, because a man calling himself to be the private secretary of Mr. Horniman was attacking them? He never thought that so much injustice could be done them by a leading English paper. Then what was the landlord fined for? He was fined because a waste water pipe was leaking. Did Anantram say that they were to examine every waste-water pipe? If those people had any grievances, when the speaker said that there was no particle of truth in the complaints, they should have shown them. Anantram came to him and began abusing and speaking against the authorities, but the speaker asked him to clear out at once. Perhaps the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna might be able to enlighten the Corporation about Mr. Anantram. Anantram when I gave him tight (laughter) asked the other tenants to write all these letters. They were all written by the Hon. Mr. Anantram himself (laughter). All the letters were written by one man, only they were signed by Gopalrao and others (laughter). The owner of the building was tired of the persecution and he was trying to dispose of his property (laughter). He would not be surprised if Anantram asked his other neighbours who were all very respectable people to write letters against the speaker, because whatever Anantram gave would be accepted in "The Chronicle." He knew that "The Chronicle" would not allow him to live peacefully in the Corporation. (Laughter). He knew it. In spite of his letter explaining matters, several letters from Gopalrao and others had been printed in that paper. It was not so much as an insult to himself as it was to the Corporation He was doing his duty by the people and the Corporation. He had always spoken for the residents of his ward.

ENTER SETHNA.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said Mr. Dhondy had dragged his name in the debate and wanted him to explain the character of Mr. Anantram. He happened some eighteen months ago to come into contact with a man bearing such a name, but he did not know whether he was the same man.

Mr. Dhondy: He is the same man.

Continuing, said Mr. Sethna that he had no means of knowing whether he was the same man as he had to do with. If that was the same man as he had to do in his capacity as the Hon. Secretary to the War Fund then he would tell the Corporation that he would accept Anantram's statement *cum grano salis* (laughter).

Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji said there was water on every floor when he went to the building, and on the ground floor it was being wasted. He then corroborated many of the statements made by Mr. Dhondy.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he was sorry that Mr. Dhondy's speech and remarks had been received by the Corporation with laughter. That was not the proper spirit on such occasions. He would ask the Corporation if that was the proper thing for them to do? Without waiting for the report from the proper municipal authorities the Corporation had treated the matter like that. The Corporation condemned the applicants without hearing the other side. He himself had examined the building on the 16th July, and he then found that seven persons were ill with fever. The visit that he had paid was a surprise visit and nobody knew that he was going there. Every word that Dr. Dadachanji had said was right.

Mr. Dhondy: I have already said that the place was insanitary.

CONDITION REALLY FEARFUL.

Continuing, said Dr. Sukhia for the time being let them take away Anantram from the matter, and let them discuss the matter in a calm way. What about the other men? The Corporation had nothing to do whether they were labourers or anything; they must respect their feelings. The condition was really fearful. There were two or three pools of water stagnating for many days and putrifaction must have been going on for many days together. They should not say that the complaints were false with regard to the malaria cases, because the insanitary conditions were there. It would have been better for Mr. Dhondy to have remained silent.

Mr. Dhondy: You would like to bring Mr. Horniman on this Board?

Dr. Sukhia said Mr. Dhondy must be very careful in making such statements. That would also come under defamation, and he would make Mr. Dhondy eat humble pie (laughter). The real cause of mischief and the insanitary condition of the place was that there were several excavations in which rain water had collected. But the greatest mischief was done by two taps being allowed in the middle of the road. Why were they allowed by the authorities without any cement floor underneath or any drainage in the private street? Streams of water were overflowing on the public road. He had seen that condition on the 16th July, and the rains had ceased then. Were the Corporation going to allow that fearful condition in the city and allow men to die? The Corporation must give them relief and must not say that what they said was all wrong. If he had seen any person in the chawl he would have told him to go at once and file a complaint against the Municipality. The municipal authorities had taken action against the owner of the building several times. The Municipal Commissioner had said that the water pipe was of insufficient capacity and had taken their permission to increase the water supply. All that meant that all the complaints were true. On the 16th July when he went there, there was water on the ground floor, but no water on either the first floor or other floors. It was at 4-30 p.m. He had also found sick persons in the building. He was also told that sick persons had gone to Girgaum to live there on account of the surrounding insanitary conditions. It was their duty to defend their colleagues, but it was also their duty to redress the grievances of the people.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla in replying to the debate said the language of the second letter was improper and threw dirt at the councillors. Therefore they should merely record it. Regarding the first letter, the grievances would be redressed, as they were being redressed. He regretted that these men should have stooped so low as to pass uncharitable remarks against their colleagues.

At the suggestion of Mr. P. C. Sethna the resolution was divided into two parts. The first part awaiting the report of the Commissioner was passed, and the second part of the resolution recording the letter was rejected.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod resumed charge, and the Honourable Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji relinquished charge, of the office of Puisne Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 24th July 1918 in the forenoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Harold of the Bombay Political Department is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days with effect from the 1st August 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. B. G. Carter, Political Agent of the Gohilwad Prant in Kathiawar, is granted from the date of relief such privilege leave as was due to him on that date combined with furlough on medical certificate up to 4th February 1919 inclusive.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Cambay, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. Mir Chiraguddin Mir Gayasuddin Kazi Mamlatdar of the Sholapur Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the Sholapur District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Govind Harbarao Salwi, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Subordinate Judge at Vengurla vice Mr. Prataprai Chhotamlal Desai, transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 5th August 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. B. C. Reade to be Deputy Secretary, War Purposes Board, in charge of War Purposes and Civil Resources, and also to do duty as Deputy Director, Civil Supplies.

Mr. A. M. Reith to be Deputy Secretary, War Purposes Board, in charge of War Resources.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to extend, up to 31st August 1918, the period of the appointment of Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, as Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlement of Nevasa, Shrigonda and Rahuri Talukas in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., is allowed privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 5th August 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. W. Kissam, I.C.S. to act as Collector of Larkana during the absence of Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., on leave or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Ganpat Raghavendra Kalyanpurkar, Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, is allowed an extension by twelve days of the privilege leave granted to him on 13th July 1918.

Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., Collector of Kaira, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 15th August 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem for a period of six months and to appoint Mr. Jivatram Bulchand thereto, pending relief by Mr. Abdul Kadir Mahomed Hussein on return of Mr. Sahibzada Sardar Mahomed Khan from leave.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., on leave or pending further orders:—

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Kaira.

Rao Saheb Rangildas Pranjivandas Kagalwala to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Kaira.

Mr. G. K. Ranade, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, was granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 1st June 1918.

Mr. K. M. Pawar, Acting Superintendent of the Agricultural College Farm, Poona, acted as Assistant Professor of Agriculture during the absence on leave of Mr. G. K. Ranade.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from 1st May 1918, Mr. Dayabhai P. Desai to be substantive Second Income Tax Collector for Sind and to be substantive pro tem. Income Tax Collector for the City of Karachi, pending further orders.

The services of the Reverend W. W. Castle Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd July 1918.

The services of the Reverend R. MacOmish temporary Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

The services of the Reverend H. W. Spurling, temporary Chaplain, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department.

With reference to Government Notificaton dated the 1st February 1918, the Reverend H. Mould Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for one month from 1st August 1918 to meet passage difficulties.

With reference to Government Notification dated the 6th June, 1910, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. N. S. Lokur, Government Pleader, Belgaum, to be a corresponding member of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students going to England, for the Belgaum District, in the place of Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre, deceased.

Corrigendum.—In Government Notification dated the 6th July 1918 for the portions relating to the appointments of the Honourable Mr. P. R. Cadell and Mr. J. L. Rieu, substitute the following:—

"The Honourable Mr. P. R. Cadell C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Chief Secretary to Government and to hold charge of the War Purposes Department."

"Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., to be Additional Secretary to Government and to hold charge of the Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, pending further orders."

Government Notification dated the 22nd July 1918, so far as it relates to Major W. H. Dickinson, M.B., B.Ch. (Edin), I.M.S., is cancelled.

First Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon B. S. Bhide is appointed to hold charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of Mahableshvar during the current monsoon season, in addition to his own duties as Sub-Assistant Surgeon in sub-charge of the hospital.

Corrigendum.—For "Mr. Mithomal Pribhdas Mathrani" occurring in paragraph 1 of Government Notification dated 6th July 1918 substitute "Mr. Metharam Pribhdas Mathrani"

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 27th July 1918 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 2; Panch Mahals District 1; Broach City 1; and Other places 16; Surat District 2; West Khandesh District 40; Bandra 2; and Other places 8; Satara District 20; Nasik District 4; Poona District 25; Sholapur District 12; Belgaum District 45; Bijapur District 29; Kanara District 4; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 47; Akalkote State 9; Savantvadi State 1; Mundra 2; Satara Agency 7; Rewa Kantha Agency 4; Kathiawar Agency 48; Total 330.

CHOLERA

The Dangers of Ordinary Milk.

It is a well known fact that ordinary milk from cows and buffaloes is seriously contaminated with objectionable germs, so objectionable in fact, that many books have been written containing information, warnings and advice on the subject. Therefore it is not proposed here to dwell at length on the dangers attached to the milk supply of Bombay. If every milk consumer could read a few extracts from a book written by a well known authority is this City, he would never again touch the ordinary milk which is offered to him daily.

The latest warning comes from the Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality in his public notice recently published in the daily papers, with reference to the prevalence of cholera in districts outside Bombay. He says, "Milk should be boiled before drinking." This of course is only a slight and temporary safeguard, as even the best of boiled or sterilised milk is liable to contamination again as it cools down, as the water which is the germ carrier in milk is still present. The only safe alternative, is milk from which the water has been withdrawn, milk dried to a powder, guaranteed free from injurious germs and only requiring the addition of boiling water to produce the purest form of liquid milk it is possible to obtain.

This is what Glaxo is:—Pure Rich Cow's milk, drawn from the finest cows in the best Pasture lands of New Zealand, dried to a powder at the source of supply and to which only extra cream and milk sugar has been added. One of the great advantages of this Milk is, that you need only mix sufficient at a time for your immediate requirements which enables you to have pure, fresh germ-free milk on all occasions.

Therefore, safeguard your home from Cholera and other Milk-borne diseases by eliminating ordinary milk from your household requirements, and substituting

Glaxo

FULL CREAM DRIED MILK POWDER

GUARANTEED FREE FROM INJURIOUS GERMS.

In every 16 ounces of Glaxo there are 4 ounces of life-giving Butter Fat and 12 ounces of Nourishing Milk Solids. It is richer and cleaner than ordinary milk and has been used by the Health Departments of the United Kingdom in ever increasing quantities during the last 10 years.

We will gladly forward analysis and Bacteriological report on Glaxo to Medical Men Nurses and institutions on receipt of professional card.

GLAXO, 166-170, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

The WAR and ROSE'S LIME JUICE.

The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.

There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the R.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,

but be sure you get ROSE'S

—there are imitations.

1-8-17

JUST RECEIVE

GUERLAIN, ROGER AND GALLET AND HOUBIGANT PERFUMERY, SOAPS, LOTION, ETC., ETC.

Bombay Perfumery Mart.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

EX.-ACCOUNTANT ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

An appeal was filed by Local Government against the order of Rai Damodar Dass, acting Sessions Judge, Lahore, acquitting Jagal Ram, late accountant of Lahore Electric Supply Corporation, who was committed to the Sessions last year for criminal breach of trust as servant in respect of Rs. 17,000. The appeal was argued before Justice Scott Smith and Justice Wilberforce who have now passed orders maintaining acquittal on the ground that the charge was not clearly substantiated.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Following the controversy between your correspondent "S" and the manager, I should like to give my personal experience for your readers' judgment.

I was a tenant of the above chawl for a period of nearly two years and during that time "the so-much-cared-for tenants," including myself, were served with similar notices not less than three times, and for this trouble I was obliged to leave the chawl in the middle of this year. I need not say we were paying our rent regularly. "No tenant in the building has been put to any trouble for increment in rent," deserves a remark and I shall say that the rent, when in other quarters it was normal, was increased already at the beginning of 1916 and as such there is nothing to boast of for the manager or for Sir Jagmohandas.—Yours, etc.,

AN EX-TENANT.

HELP THE ALLIES.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

A fine opportunity for the Poor.

CAMBAY STATE WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

FIRST PRIZE OF RS. 20,000.

PRICE OF EACH TICKET Rs. 2.

This lottery is started with the permission of the Administrator of the Cambay State. The amount realised will be distributed in prizes after deducting the expenses and the commission. It will be drawn in the presence of the State Officers and the gentry. All prizes except the last will be given in War Loan or Cash Certificates.

The Closing Day—9th Sept. 1918.

The Drawing Day—23rd Sept. 1918.

For particulars apply to the Secretaries, Cambay State War Loan Lottery, Cambay.

AMBALAL JOSHI,
B. N. SHAH,
Hon. Secretaries.

Cambay, 18th June, 1918. 959

MANKAME BROS
ENGRAVERS & RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI RD BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Whist Drive and Dance at the G. I. P Byculla Mechanic's Institute at 9-30 p.m. Prizes.
"The Nibs" in the Revue "Who's Who" in aid of the Prisoner of War Relief Fund, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
Poona Races: Second Extra Meeting.
Operetta by children of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, in aid of the Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors, Mahim, 6 p.m.
MONDAY, Aug. 12.
Kadmi Parsi New Year (1288).

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.
Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 35
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 50

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Jose Luis Caetano da Cunha Alvares, Propecia de Sa Cunha Alvares Ana Ritta da Cunha Alvares e Britto and Constancio Jose de Brito (absent) and Antonieta da Cunha Alvares, through the means of this paper desire to express their grateful sentiments to the Revd. Vicar of Dabul, to the Pior of Diu, to the Revd. Fathers, ladies and gentlemen, who visited their son, brother and brother-in-law, Roque da Cunha Alvares, during his last illness in the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on his return from Africa, and helped him with disinterested zeal; and on his demise in last December condoled us personally or by writing, said Mass or had Masses told for his soul. They desire also to convey their thanks to the several newspapers that made references to the same.
Margao, Goa, 30th June, 1918.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Babu S. C. Bannerji will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. D. H. Dastur will conduct a class in Gujarati, at the hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "God in the Gathas." Gathas."

B. P. P. J. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In July, 456 males, 75 females and 83 children, making a total of 614 patients, were treated at the Babu Panalal Charitable Dispensary at Pydhowni.

ARYAN EXEELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League Mr. V. C. Kelkar will deliver a public lecture in the Gujarati Boy's School Girgaum, at 5-30 p.m., to-morrow. The First Aid Class will be held at Best & Co., at 5 p.m., to-morrow.

LECTURE ON GROWTH OF MARTIAL TRIBES AND SPIRIT.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, will deliver a lecture on "Growth of Martial Tribes and Spirit", on on the "Growth of Martial Tribes and Spirit," on Sunday, at 6-45 p.m., under Luso Indiano, Girgaum Road, Dabul. The Hon. Capt. C. Fernandes will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' EXAM RESULT.

The following is an complete list of successful candidates of the First Second and Third Classes at the Mechanical Engineer's Examination held on the 15th July 1918 and subsequent days.
First Class.—
Barjorji Khursedji Daruvala, Pandurang Narayan Bhide, Ranchhodlal Dharamchand Patel, Jamsedji Sorabji Mediwala.
Second Class.—
Hathirum Mayashankar Acharya, Chhotubhai Dayabhai Desaibhai Desai, Kashinath Gangadhar Namjoshi, Krishnarao Balkrishna Padte, Mahadeo Gopal Agarkar, Dajibhai Javerbhai Patel, Balwant Pandurang Lele, Mangalji Nanji Rajgor, Rustomji Cursetji Baxtar.
Third Class.—
Harjivan Kalian Dholkia, Laxumanrao Marotirao Chohan, Chhagan Ranchhod Pithva Lohar, Laxuman Yessoo, Bhaichand Virjee Shah, Narayan Dharma, Badranna Assayia Gopay, Ramchandra Laxuman Savat, Shaik Karim Shaik Jamal, Mohan Zina Dhodia, Ganpat Anyaji Poharkar, Kisan Dayal Nihalsing, Popat Hucca Pithwa, Baloo Sonoo, Mahomed Kasam Shaik Kassam, Hiroo Raghoo, Ganesh Shripad Chitnis, Waman Bhagwant Deshpande, Ardeshir Burjorji Bhagat, Jehangir Maneckji Cooper, Abdoolrahman Shaik Hoosin, Anwarkhan Bahadurkhan, Purshottam Krishnaji, Mansukhrai Chakushanker Joshi, Madhav Sadashiv Babar, Kanjibhai Chimkabhai Patel, Lala Chiba, Shiva Bechur, Pirojshah Cawasji Bardoliwala, Bhagwan Narsai Limachia, Jivraj Bhanjee Gujjar, Chandulal Ranchhodlal Jani, Shripati Vithoba Jadhav, Chaturbhai Vehevbhai Patel, Melasingh Sadhusing Sikh, Becherlal Purshottamn Joshi, Ramjan Dadamiya Sheik, Sakharam Niloba Mane, Panchana Parana Athani, Ambalal Bhurabhai Luhar, Nagava Somanna Mehtri, Withal Gangadhar Bopardikar, Bajilal Jekisondas Khadepan, Sheik Mohibub Kadarsaheb, Chunilal Vanmalidas Luhar, Shankarappa bin Sakarappa Kambar, Motiram Gopaldas Bava.

MURDERER OF HIS SWEET-HEART.

TWO MEN HANGED.

Yesterday morning, two persons, Ghasiram Babaram and Bhima Satwa, aged 26 and 20 years respectively were hanged in the Oomercady Jail. Ghasiram had stabbed his servant Motilal, and Bhima had killed Sawitri, his sweet-heart. Both had been sentenced by Mr. Justice Kajiji.

THEFT OF CYCLE.

ACCUSED'S PLEA OF DRUNKENNESS.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Achreker charged Ibrahim Baba with theft of a cycle, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Hormasji Cursetji. The cycle was kept by the complainant outside his shop and the accused took it away from there. He was, however, arrested by a police constable. The accused pleaded guilty and said he was drunk.
The accused was sentenced to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 or one month's imprisonment.

ECHO OF "STRYCHNINE" TRAGEDY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Ganoo Suban and Vithu Ramji were charged with theft and abetment. Mr. Vaz defended.
The prosecution case was that four men working at the Alexandra Dock broke open a case and drank a bottle of Strychnine, mistaking it for spirits. Two of the men died, and the two accused were treated in the hospital.
The first accused was bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 to be of good behaviour for six months. The case against No. 2 was postponed.

DRUNKARD KNOCKED DOWN BY VICTORIA.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Ganpat Limbaji, a labourer aged 40.
On Tuesday night, a private victoria was going along Grant Road, when the deceased was knocked down by it. The victoria was going slowly but the deceased was drunk. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital were he expired on Wednesday night.
The jury returned a verdict of death from concussion of the brain caused by his having been knocked down by a victoria while he was drunk and staggering on the road-way.

PUBLIC AUDITORS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the list of persons holding Unrestricted Certificates from the Government of Bombay under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913:—
Mr. Shapurji Bomanji Billimoria, Jaifalwadi, Tardeo, Bombay; Mr. Bapuji Pestonji Wadia, 38, Hill Road, Bandra; Mr. Framroz Sorabji Auga, Solakoti Building, Grant Road, Bombay; Mr. Bharat K. S. Aiyer, 211, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay; Mr. Kaikhosru Nusserwanji Chandabhoy, B.A., Master Mansion, Chowpaty, Bombay; Mr. Hormusji Dinshaw Jassoobhoy, Palli Hill, Bandra; Mr. Septimus Hawkins Brooke, Inverarity Road, Karachi.
The following is the list of persons holding Restricted Certificates from the Government of Bombay under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913:—
Mr. Nusserwanji Bapuji Tachukra, Bapoo Lodge, Club Road, Byculla, Bombay; Mr. Dorabji Hormusji Ashburner, 105, Cumbala Hill, Bombay; Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Ardeshir Dalal, 105, Cumbala Hill, Bombay; Mr. Charles Harry Chetham, 9, Kutcheri Road, Civil Lines, Karachi; Mr. Rustomji Kershaspji Modi, 222, Naigaon Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay; Mr. Ratanji Rustomji Mehta, Shirin Mansions (fourth floor), Sleater Road, Grant Road Post Office, Bombay; Mr. Fardunji A. Cursetji Fardunji, Waudby Road, Bombay, No. 1; Mr. Rustomji Mistry, 75—77, Kawasji Patel Street, Bombay; Mr. Devidas Vithaldas, Kumbhartukda, Bombay; Mr. Nusserwanji Cursetji Chinai, 261, Karanjia Building, Grant Road, Bombay; Mr. Merwanji Hormusji Nicholson, Gundavli, near Andheri, in the Thana District; Mr. Cursetji Cooverji Modi, Palli Hill, Bandra; Mr. Moroba Narayen, 3, Churny Road Bombay; Mr. Bhaidas Ischaram Resumwalla, 1—3, Pinjra-pole, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay; Mr. Nusserwanji Churny Sorabji Jamsetji, New Churny Road, Bombay; Mr. John Edward Aspinwall, 24, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. Francis Leslie MacAfee, B.A., Colaba, Bombay; Mr. Nagindas Pranjiwandas Mehta, Hira House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay; Mr. Rustomji Nusserwanji Mehta, Dadar (Office at 8, Tamarind Lane, Bombay; Mr. Krishnanath Ambernath Kirtiker, Lamington Road, Girgaon, Bombay; Mr. Nowroji Fakirji Damania, Damania Building, Khetwady, Bombay; Mr. Maneeji Hormusji Davar, 49, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay; Mr. Dwarkadas Lalji Saraya, c/o Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., Royal Insurance Building, Church Gate Street, Bombay; Mr. Govind Krishna Mudebihalkar, Sholapur; Mr. Chandulal Harkisondas Sopariwalla, Sandhurst Road, (Office at Meadow Street), Bombay; Mr. Kilabhai Dulabhram Dalal, Baroda Camp, Empire Hindu Hotel Fort, Bombay; Mr. Bahmanji Edulji Punegar. Chhotani Building, Grant Road, Bombay; Mr. Kaikhoshru Dinsha Sethna, 14, Humam Street, Bombay; Mr. Jiwaji Krishna Parulker, Palao Road, Thakurdwar, Bombay; Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Wadia, Mahim Bazar Road, Bombay; Mr. Chunilal Harkisandas Sopariwala, 2, Bhatwadi Lane, Girgaon, Bombay; Mr. Barjor Pestonji Gharda, Tottie Terrace, Lamington Road, Bombay; Mr. Maneklal Amulakhrai Mehta, 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay; Mr. Sorab Framji Tity, Bottlewala Villa Sleater Road, Grant Road (Office 291, Hornby Road, Fort), Bombay; Mr. Tribhowandas Pranjiwandas Ruwalla, c/o Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., Ballaji Road, Surat; Mr. Desai Mohonlal Amratlal, Khatripole, Richy Road, Ahmedabad; Mr. Chunilal Dayabhai Vakilna, Gopipura, Surat (Mirza Street, Bombay); Mr. Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Hormusji Wadia, Cumbala Hill, Bombay; Mr. Jamshedji Shapurji Cooper, Cursed Building, New Foras Road, Grant Road, Bombay; Mr. Bomonji Burjorji Master, Karachi; Mr. Sorabji Jamsetji Patel, Dhobi Talao, Bombay; Pascoal Francis Menezes, Karachi; Mr. Keshavlal Hirachand Patel, Viramgam; Mr. Nathalal Lallubhai Vakilna, Haripura, Bhawaniwad, Surat; Mr. Sadashiv Atmaram Sharangdhar, Girgaon, Bombay; Mr. David Duraiswami Solomon Banaji's Building, 47—51, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay; Mr. Dattatrava Narayan Sahasrabudhe, Chakradev Pleader's Wada, Kasba Peith, Sholapur; Mr. Nagindas Amulakhrai Adatia, 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. Lambert, formerly Secretary to the Tavoy Municipal Committee, who was arrested some time ago in Bombay on his way to Mesopotamia service was yesterday discharged by the Headquarter's Magistrate, Tavoy. The charge referred to was in dealing with the Municipal funds.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The fifty-first ordinary general meeting of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg presiding. The following report for the half year ending 30th June last, was submitted:—
The Directors submit to the Shareholders a Statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last. The Auditors' report is also annexed.
The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 16,19,841-15-9 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half year, Rs. 3,27,470-4-11, making together Rs. 19,47,312-4-8; which they have decided to apply as under:—In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 7,50,000-0-0; Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 1,00,000-0-0; Special Jubilee Bonus at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. free from Income-tax, Rs. 50,000-0-0; Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 5,00,000-0-0; Transferred to Pension Fund, Rs. 50,000-0-0; Carried forward, Rs. 4,97,312-4-8. Total Rs. 19,47,312-4-8.
Money was comparatively easy throughout the half year notwithstanding that the greater portion of the floating supplies was invested in Treasury Bills. Owing to currency and transport difficulties the cotton season in the Bombay Presidency was unusually protracted and the financing of the crop was in consequence spread over the whole period under review. The funds of the Bank which were not required for trade purposes were fully invested in Treasury Bills and loans to Government. The average of the Bank's official rate during the half year was 5.79 per cent.
A Branch of the Bank was opened in the Byculla District of the City on 13th May, 1918.
Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne resigned his seat on the Board on his departure for Europe and the Directors under provisions of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act appointed in his place Sir Thomas Birkett of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.
The Directors who retire by rotation are the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Meyer Nissim, both of whom are eligible for re-election.
The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
The Hon. Mr. Hogg moving that "the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts as on 30th ultimo be approved and adopted," said:

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

"After hearing the notice read convening the meeting you will perhaps agree with me that it omits to mention the most important object for which we are met to-day, namely, the celebration of the Jubilee of the Bank. On such an occasion I hope I may be forgiven for referring at some length to the early history of the Bank, and more especially to that part of it which bears on questions of live interest at the present moment. Few of the present generation know anything about the controversy which arose in 1867 in connection with the reconstruction of the old Bank of Bombay. The Directors of that Bank were in favour of amalgamating with the Bank of Bengal and submitted a proposal to that effect to the shareholders at a special general meeting held on 4th June, 1867."
After going into the details how the proposal was not accepted from a public point of view, the Hon. Mr. Hogg said: "The institution whose jubilee we celebrate this year was opened therefore for business on 14th January, 1868, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and as a result of the first 5½ months working the Directors were able at the first meeting of shareholders, to report a net profit of Rs. 1,18,000 equal to 5% per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. They also mentioned in their first report that the difficulties which they had met in their endeavours to establish the Bank and so secure to the Presidency the advantages of a local institution had been happily surmounted; that the benefits of a Government connection had been secured and that the Bank had been entrusted with the Government balance, with the charge of the Treasury and with the management of the Public Debt Office."

QUESTION OF BANKING AMALGAMATIONS.

"In view of the huge banking amalgamations which are taking place in other parts of the world and of the likelihood of the question again coming to the front in India it is interesting to know the opinions held by those who discussed the matter 50 years ago when proposals were made for the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks. Putting aside, however, the views founded entirely on provincial rivalry and jealousy, views which the tone and temper of the discussion served only to make the more pronounced, it is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that the opponents of amalgamation were unwilling at that time to discuss the matter from any other standpoint than that of local interests. On the other side, it was argued that uniformity in administration tended more than divided action to maintain public credit, that a united bank would be equal at all times and under all circumstances not only to meet the legitimate requirements of commerce, but by unity of action and under the eye of the supreme Government to control the recurring monetary crises which intimately affect the interest and position of all, that Government would have an absolute guarantee for the unvarying management of their Treasuries under one controlling power, a certainty of greater economy in the use and distribution of their balance throughout India, uniform management of the Public Debt under the same safeguards, but with enlarged security and a powerful agent in aiding them in all their financial measures, not only at the seat of Government, but by combined action throughout the whole country. Against this it was pointed out that there was no guarantee that Bombay itself might not suffer from outside control and the idea of subjection was repugnant to the feelings and instinct of its citizens. It was seen that in such an atmosphere the question could not be decided on its real merits and amalgamation was therefore abandoned. Should it again come to the front I hope that the 3 Presidency Banks will be able to discuss the whole question from every standpoint on equal terms and without provincial jealousy."

CAREER OF GREAT PROSPERITY.

"Since 1868 the Bank's career has been marked by great prosperity that it is now as you know a strong and influential institution worthy of its position as the leading Bank in the Western Presidency. In any retrospect of the past year, whether the field be political, commercial or economic, the shadow of the great war looms predominant. The year which has passed since our last meeting has been one of many disappointments, trials and anxieties for us and our Allies. But through all our faith in final victory, a faith based on the justice of our cause and our knowledge of the unwavering courage and endurance of our troops, has never faltered. As far as we can judge at present, we cannot entertain hopes of an early peace; but time is in our side, the strength of the Allies is waxing while that of our enemies is on the wane and the end is none the less sure for being apparently distant."
"Turning now to the field of commerce we find that our sea-borne trade has again been very large the net result being a balance in favour of India of Rs. 80½ crores compared with last year's record of Rs. 91 crores. As imports were about the same as last year the difference is accounted for by a decrease of 10½ crores in the value of exports which amounted to Rs. 230.32 crores. Exports of grain, pulse and flour show an increase of over Rs. 17 crores while hides, seeds and textile materials (raw) show a heavy falling off of Rs. 9½ crores, Rs. 8½ crores and Rs. 8½ crores respectively. All other exports show a decrease except gums, oils and textile fabrics. A decrease in imports of provisions, carriages, motors, metals and railway plant is counter-balanced by an increase in yarns and textile fabrics and miscellaneous articles."
"As regards the trade of Bombay our imports increased by Rs. 96 lakhs which however was due to higher values as the quantity of goods was less. Our exports were Rs. 193 lakhs less than last year, the chief falling off being in seeds. Cotton was Rs. 386 lakhs more although the quantity shipped was 1,230,000 cwts. less, showing the great rise in the value of this commodity. The settlement of this large favourable balance of trade was again mostly carried out by the agency of Government and the heavy sales of Council Bills amounting to over Rs. 50 crores proved a severe strain on Government resources."

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE DIFFICULTIES.

"Last year my predecessor alluded to the currency and exchange difficulties which beset the Government of India and as you know these are still very great. Practically every country in the world is finding it increasingly difficult to meet metallic currency requirements. India is no exception, but it is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government of India has concluded an arrangement with the United States which ought to ensure a sufficient supply of rupees for a long time to come. It is unfortunate that the necessity should have arisen for purchasing such large blocks of silver at existing rates, but the absorption of currency during the war has been so great that Government was left with no alternative. During the two years preceding the war I find that the absorption of rupees was Rs. 16.66 crores or a yearly average of Rs. 8.33 crores, while the absorption from August 1914 to March 1918 was Rs. 78.93 crores or a yearly average of Rs. 21½ crores. In spite therefore of the very attractive terms offered by Government for profitable investment in War Loan, hoarding has enormously increased being confined no longer to the class of people who have always hoarded, but to others who are out for profiteering pure and simple. Nor is it rupees only that are being hoarded. Several millions of sovereigns are being hoarded in this city which ought to be invested in War Loan, and even Currency Notes I am told are locked away instead of being deposited with the banks. It seems inexplicable that people should hoard Currency Notes in preference to investing the money in War Loan and I can only surmise that the practice is confined to those who are apprehensive that wealth in any other form is in danger of being commandeered."
After making a reference to the disappointing effort of Bombay in helping the second War Loan and expressing his hope that, having still nearly six weeks to our side, and only waking up to the occasion, we would head the list as we did last year, the Chairman proceeded:

BROACH SETTLEMENT.

"It is impossible to discuss the events of the past year without making some reference to the Broach Cotton settlement, a settlement which for many years has been a source of trouble and anxiety to the whole business community. This year we all realised that the settlement would be a difficult one owing to the great rise in the price of cotton, but in the midst of the controversy which arose regarding the fixing of the settlement rate we were hardly prepared for the attacks which was made on the financial situation Although money was easy as evidenced by the low Bank rate and commercial credit had shown no signs of a breakdown, such credit being in fact higher than it had been for many years, the bogey of a financial crisis was dragged into the discussion with a view no doubt to compel Government to intervene to fix the price. The game was a dangerous one to play because to keep repeating day after day that a financial crisis is impending, is a sure way to create distrust, which may very easily develop into want of confidence involving banking as well as commercial credit. I would strongly urge on the business community of Bombay therefore the desirability of discountenancing the dissemination of exaggerated and often-times mischievous reports regarding the financial condition of the city. Such reports can never do any good and they are often calculated to do very great harm. I trust that the Committee which has been appointed by Government to introduce a clearing house with periodical settlements and to broaden the bases of the contracts, in which forward business is principally carried on, will receive a full measure of support from the various sections of the trade, and that with their cooperation the Committee will succeed in removing the principal defects which have been a blemish on Bombay's cotton trade for many years past. These defects are well known to every one connected with the trade, but they can only be eliminated by the united action of all sections. The opportunity to set their house in order is before them and I appeal to the Cotton Trade of this city to sink minor considerations and sectional differences and seize that opportunity."

CAPITAL AND RESERVE GONE TO 201 LAKHS.

"To return to our own affairs an examination of the balance sheet of the Bank confirms what I have already said regarding its prosperous working. The capital and reserve amount to Rs. 196 lakhs to which has now to be added the Rs. 5 lakhs appropriated from profits to the Reserve Fund on 30th June, making Rs. 201 lakhs as compared with Rs. 192 lakhs at the same date last year. We are still however behind the figure of pre-war days when the Capital and Reserve amounted to Rs. 210 lakhs. Notwithstanding the very large increase of recent years in the total liabilities of the Bank the Capital and Reserve represent a percentage of 8.2 of the liabilities compared with 5.5 shown by the Joint Stock Banks of England and Wales, 6.7 by the Scotch Banks and 8.4 by the Irish Banks. Public or Government deposits at Head Office and Branches are Rs. 549 lakhs as against Rs. 716 lakhs last year when the War Loan subscriptions were being paid to the Bank much earlier than they are this year. 'Other deposits' show an increase of Rs. 140 lakhs which is very satisfactory considering that most of the floating supplies of money were still invested in Treasury Bills. This is however not surprising as we are offering a higher rate of interest for Savings Bank and Fixed Deposits and would naturally expect to see an increase under the heading of other deposits. On the assets side of the balance sheet an increase of Rs. 435 lakhs under Government and other authorised securities represents Treasury Bills and also second War Loan taken up for re-sale under the arrangements made with Government. Cash credits, loans and bills show a falling off to the extent of Rs. 120 lakhs which is partly due to the liquidation of loans granted last year to the public to enable them to subscribe to the first War Loan and partly to the prosperity of the mill industry. Fewer bills were offered for discount as a result of transport difficulties and the consequent dislocation of the internal and coasting trade of the country. Cash at Head Office and Branches is Rs. 658 lakhs compared with Rs. 1,001 lakhs a year ago the percentages to liabilities being 29 and 44 respectively. Compare this with 28 per cent. held by the Joint Stock Banks of England and Wales and 19 per cent. by the Scotch Banks, which includes not only cash in hand, but money at call and short notice. The average Bank rate for the year was 5.60 per cent. compared with 6.17 per cent. for the previous year. It fell from 6 to 5 per cent. on 23rd August at which level it remained till 6th December, when it rose to 6 per cent. No further change occurred until 23rd May when it again fell to 5 per cent. the present figure. You will observe that the rate inclines to become more stable which is in some measure due to the larger balances deposited by Government with the Presidency Banks."

NET PROFIT OF RS. 16 LAKHS FOR HALF YEAR.

"As stated in the Report the funds of the Bank were all well invested and the result of the working for the past half year has been a net profit of Rs. 16 lakhs which has enabled your Directors to pay a dividend and bonus of 18 per cent., to add Rs. 5 lakhs to the Reserve Funds and to carry forward Rs. 4,97,000 to next half year. A Branch of the Bank was opened in the Byculla District of the City on 13th May. We have now three branches in the city in charge of Indian members of our staff and as all these branches are working successfully we are encouraged to extend our operations still further in this direction. We have every intention also of opening more branches in the interior and are only prevented from doing so by the want of experienced officers, both European and Indian to take charge of the branches. As you are probably aware we have adopted a scheme of recruitment for our Indian staff which we believe will enable us to secure the very best men who are desirous of making banking their profession and with a thorough training in every department of the Bank these men should eventually be of great service to us and put us in a position to expand more rapidly than we can do at present. Compared of course with the other Presidency Banks we have little room for expansion and a re-distribution of territory seems necessary if the Banks are to cope with the need for more branches throughout the country. The Punjab, for instance, has only two Presidency Bank Branches, one at Lahore and the other at Simla, but on the basis of population alone it ought to have as many as the Bombay Presidency and Sind where 11 Branches are already in existence outside Bombay. After we have opened at the few remaining District Treasury towns in this Presidency it would be a mistaken policy to confine us to small towns while large thriving towns outside this Presidency were being neglected."

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

"This reminds me that a good deal has been said and written lately about industrial development in India and we all await with considerable interest the Report of the Industrial Commission. If the movement is to receive all the support it is entitled to, it is essential that the Banking community should co-operate to the fullest extent possible. So far as the Presidency Banks are concerned, it seems necessary if they are to assist as much as they ought to and as much as they would like to that the conditions under which they work, should be thoroughly revised. The Presidency Banks' Act when passed over 40 years ago, was probably more or less suited to the then existing conditions, but India has made great strides since 1876 and the Act is now very much out of date. Previous attempts to have it amended to bring it more into keeping with changed conditions have never met with the support from the Home Authorities that we considered they were entitled to and it is to be hoped that greater consideration will in future be paid to opinion in India, both official and non-official, when proposals are again put forward for amending the Act."

SIR R. AITKEN CONGRATULATED.

"Before formally proposing the adoption of the Report I must refer to one of the most pleasing incidents of the past year from the point of view of the Bank, I mean the Knighthood conferred upon our Secretary and Treasurer, Sir Robert Aitken. I am sure, gentlemen, that you will wish to join cordially with me in offering our heartiest congratulations to Sir Robert on what we all regard as a well-earned and well-deserved recognition of his great service in a position of considerable public importance. The honour which his Majesty has conferred upon him, is a compliment not only to him, but to the Bank. I wish also to take this opportunity of acknowledging the debt which I and my fellow-directors owe to Sir Robert and to all members of the staff, European and Indian, for their unremitting devotion to the interests of the Bank and of recording our high appreciation of their labours."
The proposition being duly seconded was carried unanimously.
The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy and Currimbhoy and Mr. Meyer Nissim, the retiring Directors were re-elected; and Messrs. Jamshedji A. Dalal and Shapoorji B. Billimoria were re-appointed Auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 3,000.
A vote of thanks was passed to the Directors and officers of the Company and the meeting terminated.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office), as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 8th August, 1918:—

Provinces:—

	Rs.
Bengal	10,62,81,300
Bombay	7,40,34,300
United Provinces	1,83,65,700
Madras	1,59,50,400
Punjab	1,51,48,000
Burma	79,37,100
Minor Administrations	76,31,000
Central Provinces	27,85,300
Bihar and Orissa	24,14,900
Assam	3,64,000
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Baroda	30,00,000
Total Rs.	25,89,12,000

RANGOON WAR LOAN SPECIAL.

30,56,000 IN TWO DAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Aug. 7.

The War Loan special train to-day made progress round the suburban line passing along the Strand Road and stopping at various points. A total of Rs. 6,14,150 was sold in war bonds and cash certificates, making the two days' total over Rs. 30,56,000. The method adopted of handing over the scrip against cash without delay greatly impressed the small native purchasers. To-morrow the train starts on a four days journey to Prome stopping at all stations.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT "THE GREAT DIVIDE."

The piece down for presentation by the Frawleys to-night "The Great Divide" contains a vivid and original plot and permits some strong and passionate acting by Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker and Mr. G. A. Forbes. It is the story of passion and hatred and the triumph of love. Set in the picturesque surroundings of Southern Arizona, it shows a man gambling for a woman he does not love and later on as a man struggling for the love of the same woman who has no love for him. This play by the Rev. Vaughan Moody had a successful run in New York. To-morrow the Company will put up another of their farces "A Successful Calamity", Mr. Frawley has a great part in this play which suits his methods admirably.
At the 6-30 show from to-morrow a notable event in the history of the Bombay stage will be the appearance of Miss Kathryn Browne Decker on the screen in the Pathe Gold Rooster Film "The Closing Net."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

With the public of Bombay properly worked up to a pitch of interest rare in the annals of the city's theatres, the Howitt-Phillips Company will to-night stage "Damaged Goods" at the Royal Opera House. There can be few who will be present to-night who have not a very fair idea of the aim of this remarkable dramatic sermon and it is hoped that they will consider it sympathetically and thoughtfully. It speaks a great deal for the courage of the actors who have undertaken to appear in it, for the vital things in life are frequently unpleasant and the theme of "Damaged Goods" falls into line with the others.
The Howit-Phillips Company have essayed this unpleasant task as a duty to their fellows, and they deserve the very best of their audience.
Bookings for this play to-night and to-morrow have been so heavy that it has been decided to stage it again on Monday and Tuesday. Seats should be secured for these nights without delay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 9th August, 1918.

"LET US PASS ON."

Mr. Vijayaraghava Achariar's presidential address at the Special Madras Provincial Conference, to which we referred yesterday, is a weighty pronouncement and is remarkable for some extremely original suggestions. Unlike our Bombay nine, he finds nothing sacrosanct in the August Declaration and he rightly holds that there is nothing to confine us in our scrutiny of the Reforms to the four corners of that pronouncement. The reform proposals are incomplete in themselves, as pointed out by Mr. Achariar, inasmuch as they are to be supplemented by the two committees, one to go into the question of the distribution of subjects and another into the question of the franchise. At the outset, the President entered a strong protest against the claim advanced by the signatories of the Report that the British Government and the Government of India should be the sole judges of the time and measure of the steps to be taken to reach the complete system of Responsible Government. How, in face of this cardinal doctrine of the Report, some have come to believe that they will have complete self-government within 25 years, is passing strange. As Mr. Achariar says, it is impossible to say whence the "new and startling doctrine" was picked up. The scheme is not self-expansive. No machinery has been provided to release automatically subjects from the "reserved" compartment. For the first time in the sixth year and thence every decade, we are to be examined, and provided our "schooling" is to the satisfaction of the Government of India and the Home Government, further powers may be granted to us. It is quite premature to congratulate ourselves on a scheme based on extraneous examination of our qualifications, conducted by a directly interested party. Mr. Achariar is of opinion that it would be better to have the Secretary of State in our pay and that if his pay be placed on the Home Estimate he would be more responsible to Home opinion which may sometimes be in direct conflict in our interests. We cannot bring ourselves wholly to agree with this original comment but we concur with Mr. Achariar in holding that it is no matter for over-jubilation as a constitutional measure. The introduction of sovereign princes, especially those who have stuck to autocratic rule in their own dominions, is a highly questionable improvement and the President rightly urged that, if, indeed, this reform was desirable because the interests of Native States and of India are intertwined, then the people of British India also should have a voice in the internal affairs of the Native States. At present the bargain is one-sided. If the Native States want non-intervention, they should also observe neutrality in British Indian affairs. At any rate only those Native States who have allowed the full measure of freedom to their own subjects should have anything to do with Indian affairs.

Mr. Achariar welcomed the suggestion embodied in the Report placing all the important Native States directly under the Government of India. But he combated the reason assigned for it. The reform is not based on the grant of greater freedom and prestige to the Native States, but it has been undertaken to release them from the future provincial democratised Governments. What is going to happen, asked Mr. Achariar, when on some far off day, the Government of India also is democratised? Are the Indian Princes to be placed directly in relation with his Majesty and Residents replaced by ambassadors? When Government surrender their powers to the people of India some day or other and confer upon them self-government, the Native States pass under the Indian Legislative Councils and the attempt to release them from their control is ridiculous. The power of dissolution sought to be placed in the hands of the Governor-General and Governors, all and sundry, was condemned outright by the President. It was, he said, a most extraordinary power unknown to any system of real responsible Government. The admirable "Servant of India" hails it as a necessary power in order that the Heads of Provinces may exercise it, hen members lose the confidence of the electorates. Governors and the Governor-General are to decide whether members command the confidence of electorates or not? It has been suggested in the Report itself that it is a valuable means of control of the Legislative by the Executive. Mr. Achariar devoted considerable attention to the position of ministers and discussed their anomalous position. The Governor would be unable ordinarily to control the members of the Executive Councils as he would have one vote against two of the members. But he has been definitely entrusted with the power of control over ministers. These inventions of Mr. Montagu would not be responsible to the Legislative Councils but to their electorates. This is quite strange, in view of Mr Montagu's assertion that there are no electorates and that people have to be drilled and schooled into electors. If the masses are illiterate, said Mr. Achariar, we have to thank the East India Company and their successors for it. They may be illiterate but they are not ignorant and he contended that they could guard their interests. The condition of India was no worse than that of England in 1832.

One point noticed by the Madras President requires to be particularly emphasised. "Whatever may be the modifications of the Congress-League Scheme, one part of it must be kept sacred, *viz*, the *entente* between the Hindus and the Mohamedans." The concordat between Hindus and Moslems is not exactly pleasing to Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford but India holds to it firmly. There can be no deviation from the solemn convention and Mr. Achariar deserves our thanks for stating the first condition of acceptance so clearly. He divided the scheme into essentials and non-essentials and said there can be no surrender in essentials. From the time of Magna Charta it has been the practice to include natural and fundamental rights in the instrument of constitution and Mr. Archariar suggested the inclusion of personal freedom, freedom of speech and the Press in the constitutional document to come. It would be a wise precaution for more than one reason. The President lastly asked the people to be firm in their demands and not to falter. "No spirit of timidity under the misleading name of moderation, spirit of compromise, practical statesmanship, half-a-loaf better than no bread, should in any way retard the accelerated pace we so much need for our progress to our destiny." Lastly he recalled the memorable words of Burke:—

> "It is not to be imagined how much of service is lost from spirits full of activity and full of energy who are pressing, who are rushing forward to great and capital objects when you oblige them to be continually looking back. . . Applaud us when we run, console us when we fall, cheer us when we recover, but let us pass on, for God's sake, let us pass on."

HARSH AND UNNECESSARY.

The advantage enjoyed by European commercial interests in having the ear of the authorities and in having free access to officials to make representations about their own special difficulties has been the subject of constant criticism, but we now have before us a concrete example of the manner in which Indian commercial interests are penalised in this respect. It appears from a Memorial which we publish elsewhere in to-day's issue, that a certain order was issued under the Defence of India Act, prohibiting the export of pearls from this country. This order hits very hard the pearl merchants of Bombay and Surat, the majority of whom are Indians and Jains. As the Memorial says, pearls are not an article of luxury to this country, but they represent an enterprise from which Indians have been drawing a profit merely by drilling, finishing and grading the products of the Persian Gulf and selling them abroad in London and Paris. This profit which was left in the pockets of the people of this country has been destroyed at one stroke by this order, and the average depreciation of the stock of pearls held by merchants is as much as 30 to 40 per cent. We agree with the Memorialists when they say that "it is not fair even in time of war to inflict an injury of such magnitude on any body of peaceful citizens." The other classes that are hit by this order are the drillers and the miscellaneous body of brokers engaged in the pearl trade as well as the Arab population of divers and others in the Persian Gulf.

All this is a matter of very serious consequence. Yet before this order was issued, the merchants interested in the trade were not consulted. It appears further that no notice was given to the trade of the impending action of the Government in this regard. No latitude was allowed in regard to existing contracts; no licenses were issued in order to give temporary relief to the trade and no explanation of any kind was vouchsafed at the time of the passing of this order. A prayer to have a deputation received either by the Viceroy or by a responsible member of the Executive Council was not even replied to. What is most deplorable is that this Memorial which respectfully puts forward facts and was sent to the Viceroy and to the Governor of Bombay on the 15th of June has not even been acknowledged by them up to now. Copies were sent to the Finance and the Commerce and Industries Departments which also have not shown the courtesy of an acknowledgment and have been very remiss in a matter, the responsibility of which is directly upon their head. We cannot imagine why none of these authorities have taken the slightest notice of the serious wrongs inflicted on a section of Indian merchants. If the Government have any explanation to give of the various charges made in the Memorial and if they have anything to say in extenuation of a grievance, which to us appears very real, why have they not done so till now? In spite of the cheap sneers of "Capital"—that had, however, nothing to say on the facts represented because they referred to Indian capital and enterprise—this document is a remarkable one putting forth firmly and logically the disastrous consequences of the order of the Government and the injustice of the whole procedure. We cannot help feeling great sympathy for those that are thus hit and we think that this matter must be taken up by the commercial community generally who are entitled to the fullest explanation of such a drastic step. We wish to contrast with this attitude the solicitude shown to the trade in Roubles which was allowed to go on for a long time, the licenses issued to select firms, mostly Europeans, for the export of rice from Burma to Java, the licenses issued to European firms for the export of hides, after the publication of the prohibition order, and the time given in each of these cases for adjustment of negotiations already begun, with the cruel wrong thus inflicted on the Pearl industry. We would like to contrast the nervousness and the solicitude shown by the Government of India in regard to the interests of the tea industry in their communication of 29th July to the Indian Tea Association. The Government of India are not merely content with giving a full explanation of the various steps contemplated but they are almost apologetic. They were "prepared to consider a representation for temporary exemption of liability of particular industries" from the local Government, in particular from the Government of Bengal, in the matter of tea industry. After a four column explanation, they agree "as a matter of grace" to issue a notification for temporary exemption from the Income Tax Act of the tea industry for one year over and above the 32 years' exemption already enjoyed by the tea planters! What is sauce for the goose—but that evidently does not apply in India.

There is a feeling in Indian commercial circles that they are being penalised at each step for the benefit of their more powerful and more influential European rivals. This belief, whether justified or not, has been recorded by the authors of the Chelmsford-Montagu Report, who say that "complaints are rife that European commercial interests in India are selfish and are draining the country of wealth which it ought to retain." Such feeling, in our mind, undermines the possibility of cooperation between two races, which is considered all round very necessary for the work that is to be done in the near future. If this subordination of Indian interests to extraneous claims or even a suspicion of that kind is to go on, no scheme of reforms, however well conceived, will satisfy the Indian people and inspire that confidence by which alone they can give their fullest cooperation. It is high time that a genuine attempt was made to remove this feeling from the minds of the people. But the callous treatment meted out to the pearl merchants in Bombay is hardly the right way to relieve the suspicions in the minds of Indian business men. Nothing can justify such colossal indifference and such wooden and inelastic arrangement in high quarters in regard to the grievances of a section of peaceful Indian merchants who have contributed to build up the prosperity of the city of Bombay. We hope that immediate steps will be taken to give some relief to the pearl trade and an opportunity offered them to suggest in what direction the order could be relaxed consistently with the object of the Government in issuing it. Grave injustice has been done to the pearl merchants by this order and by the whole sad history of their subsequent futile attempts to represent their grievance, and it is upto the Government of Lord Chelmsford to intercede and put matters right.

OUR PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES.

We doubt whether any public representative body could have been made to seem less concerned about public interests of the gravest kind, much less its own dignity, than by the spectacle of Mr. S. C. Dhondy, representative of the E. Ward, indulging in irrelevant puerilities regarding the complaints of the tenants of an insanitary building, while his fellow-members or some of them cackled with laughter. Here is a case of undoubted shocking sanitary neglect, for which Mr. Dhondy and his fellow-members of the Ward have a special responsibility on their shoulders. It was described by Dr. Dadachanji, as the result of a personal visit, as "highly insanitary" and as "situated in a most irregular manner." Dr. Sukhia, who has also visited the place, confirms every word that was written about it in these columns. Other members of the Corporation, as well as certain of its officers, have been there and expressed similar opinions. Two medical gentlemen, of undoubted authority, unconnected with the Corporation, have also denounced the condition of the place in emphatic terms. The whole of the tenants of the place have taken action in the matter to bring this state of affairs before the Corporation. They have held a meeting and appointed a Committee to represent their case to the Corporation. In the face of this, Mr. Dhondy asks the public to believe that "there is not a particle of truth" in the complaints and seeks to cover his own gross ineptitude in the matter by pouring stupid abuse and ridicule on an individual who has had the misfortune to dwell in this place and the spirit and courage to stir up his fellow tenants to take action. Mr. Dhondy and his ally, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna, however, may rest assured that the public at large, many of whom are sufferers from similar neglect, are not likely to be misled by the tactics that may succeed in dealing with their colleagues. The public will note the extent of their concern in regard to a scandal which involves the health and lives of the people and will now realise, we trust, the reasons which lie at the root of the scandalous state of insanitation which exists in so many parts of the City. And they will also note that, when the unfortunate crushed tenant ventures to assert himself and protest against the grievous neglect of their reponsibilities by public representatives, the members of the Corporation are apparently so much more concerned for the reputation of their colleagues,—in spite of incontrovertible facts,—than for the unfortunate tenants left to sicken among stagnant pools and putrefaction, that they cannot even allow the letter of protest to soil their records. We must wait and work for the day when such public representatives will be relegated to a fitting obscurity by a popular electorate.

Notes of the Day.

The Scotching of Submarinism.

The two statements issued by the Press Bureau regarding the activities of the British Navy and the world's shipbuilding respectively furnish the most conclusive evidence of the collapse of submarinism and of the extent to which its ravages have been repaired. The achievements of the British Navy can but dimly be realised by the revelation that, while between the declaration of the war and the 30th June last the Allies' needs involved the sea carriage of twenty million men, two million animals, and a hundred and ten million tons of naval and military stores, the total losses of men embarked, due to enemy action, reached relatively, the trivial figure of 3,282 only, or by the fact that patrol vessels engaged in frustrating submarine activities voyaged at least six million miles monthly in British waters.

The Strides in Shipbuilding.

That is not all. Not only has submarinism been gradually deprived of its sting, but the output of shipbuilding has been not merely proportionately but absolutely increased. The world's new merchant shipping construction during the quarter ending 30th June last amounted to 1,243,274 gross tons against 870,317 in the last quarter—this output exceeding the losses from all causes by 296,696 gross tons. Some idea of the increased activity may be gathered from the fact that even in July,—a bad month for British shipping owing to workmen's holidays,—the British output alone increased by 174 per cent. as compared with July 1916, and by 71 per cent. as compared with July last year, while the American yards have made a phenomenal record by launching in the same month more tons of shipping than in any single previous year.

Justice!

An extraordinary case came up in appeal before the Madras High Court on Monday, against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore. The facts of the case are briefly these. A young man was charged before the Sessions Judge with the murder of his father. When the case was taken up, the Public Prosecutor confessed that he had no evidence to support the charge except mere police suspicion and offered to withdraw the case. In spite, however, of the prosecuting counsel's opinion the case was proceeded with and in the end the assessors found the accused "not guilty." But the judge held otherwise and sentenced the accused to suffer capital punishment. When the accused's appeal came up before the High Court, Mr. Osborne, Public Prosecutor, expressed his agreement with the Public Prosecutor in the lower court. Their Lordships of the High Court, after reviewing the evidence, acquitted the accused.

Saved from the Gallows.

The details of this case furnish a sad commentary on the way prosecutions are conducted, notwithstanding unfavourable legal advice, once the police make up their minds. More amazing than the methods of the police themselves is the way the Civilian Judge in this instance was able to make up his mind as to the accused's guilt when the legal adviser had definitely expressed an opinion to the contrary and when the assessors had come to the conclusion that the accused was not guilty. This unjudicial attitude on the part of a judicial officer would have resulted in a gross miscarriage of justice had it not been fortunately rectified by the High Court Judges, thus saving a young man from the gallows.

Warning to Passengers.

Several accidents have taken place in the local trains on the G. I. P. Railway owing to the doors of the carriages being left open when the trains are in motion. The Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association having drawn the attention of the railway authorities to this, the following letter has been addressed by the Deputy Traffic Manager, Coaching Department, to the Secretaries of the Association:

> I write to invite your assistance in the matter of closing the doors of our suburban trains. As matters stand at present, all our suburban trains travel between stations with the doors of the carriages open, making it exceedingly dangerous for any one near the door.
>
> 2. Our staff have been instructed to see that the doors are closed at each station before the train leaves, but if you will kindly get your members to assist us in this matter, it will be a very great help. If passengers, when they get into the carriages, will only shut the doors behind them, and assist our staff in seeing this done, it will, as I said, be of very great assistance.
>
> Will you kindly do your best to assist us in the matter?

This is obviously a matter in which the passengers in their own interest must cooperate with the railway staff.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department.

The services of Captain E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. G. M. L. Carter, I.C.S., gazetted on return from leave, to be an Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. K. Natarajan is a candidate for election to the Syndicate of the Bombay University by the Faculty of Arts.

"HOUR OF DECISIVE VICTORY ARRIVING."

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-20 a.m., Aug. 8.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Aug. 8.

A message from President Poincare to King George says:

"I am at one with your Majesty in the conviction that the hour of decisive success will shortly arrive for the Allies."

PRESENT LULL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Aug. 8.

PARIS.—Commenting on the situation the "Temps" says:—It must not be concluded from the present lull between Soissons and Rheims that the situation has become stabilised. Battle may blaze up elsewhere. We shall learn before long plans of Marshal Foch besides those of the enemy.

THE REFORM REPORT.

"LIMITATIONS NOT DUE TO DISTRUST."

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 2-10 a.m., Aug. 9.

In the House of Commons there was a very good attendance for the Indian debate. Mr. Montagu introducing the Indian Budget dealt very briefly with finance. He detailed India's war effort concerning which his reference to the right of Indians to Army Commissions was cudly cheered. Then he spoke for an hour on the reform proposals laying special stress on a periodical review of the working of the scheme by a tribunal appointed by the Commons, which he regarded as essential to the full working of the scheme. He also strongly emphasised the fact that the Viceroy and himself were absolute'y sincere when they invited criticism of the scheme which must be sifted and tested. He concluded by earnestly appealing to the House not to delay action until after the war. Mr. Montagu was very warmly cheered when he sat down.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

Mr. Montagu in the course of his speech in the House of Commons emphasised that India had already raised well over fifty million sterling out of a hundred million war contribution promised, despite the fact that contributions were only possible by severely restricting expenditure on vital necessities such as education, sanitation and development of industries.

Detailing India's other war efforts, Mr. Montagu instanced the great exports of wheat, tea, jute, wool, hides, and minerals.

He emphasised that Indian troops had played a very large part in France at the beginning of the war and were playing by far the larger part in Mesopotamia, Palestine and East Africa. This was possible solely owing to an enormous increase of recruits. He informed the House that the recruiting authorities in India did not doubt that the men necessary to complete the new establishment would be obtained. Mr. Montagu emphasised the fact that the record recruiting figures of fifty thousand in June included men from provinces such as Burma, from which province recruits never previously came.

Army Commissions for Indians.

Referring to Army Commissions for Indians and the dissension of military members of the Army Council regarding this, Mr. Montagu declared that a man who was asked to fight in this war especially, should be given every opportunity of winning by gallantry any position in the army, whatever his race. He hoped that the controversy would be finally settled with the approval of an overwhelming majority of the people of Great Britain.

Mr. Montagu emphasised that India had provided seventeen hundred miles of railways, two hundred engines and six thousand vehicles for various theatres of war. The railways in Mesopotamia and Palestine were largely constructed by materials supplied by Indian railways and were chiefly worked by Indians. The flotillas on the Tigris and the Euphrates were mainly Indian rivercraft. The lighting plant at Basra and Baghdad was mostly Indian, as was also a very large proportion of agricultural machinery whereby fertility in Mesopotamia was being revised.

The Reform Report.

Turning to the report Mr. Montagu claimed that the principles of reform recommended therein were the logical and inevitable outcome of British rule in India. He emphasised that the movement which led to the announcement of August 20th started by Lord Hardinge was continued by Lord Chelmsford. Mr. Montagu inherited the situation from Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Montagu reiterated that the allegation that the movement was a conspiracy by himself into which he had led an unwilling and unfortunate Viceroy was a travesty of facts. He paid a tribute to Lord Chelmsford's earnestness and sincerity, his judgment, his steadfastness of purpose in pursuing what he thought was right, his complete lack of prejudice and his almost unexampled patience. Lord Chelmsford and he were jointly responsible for the proposals. They walked together neither being unwillingly harnessed to the other.

Committed to principle.

After reading the announcement of August 20th Mr. Montagu pointed out that the British Government was committed to that principle which had been unchallenged by Parliament for nearly a year. He emphasised most strongly that while the House, if it wished could tear up the proposals contained in the Report in order to find a better, it could not without perpetrating the grossest breach of faith in the history of the world, depart from the announcement of August 20th. Therefore, he said to extremists on both sides, that they could not discuss the Report unless they came within the four corners of the announcement. The announcement was inevitable. They could not say that self-government was right in every other part of the British Empire and deny it to India. If they were going to institute Responsible Government in India, the first thing to do was to give the people vote on the broadest franchise possible and to give the representatives elected by them real and responsible work to do.

Detailing the proposals Mr. Montagu said that the proposal that the salary of the Secretary of State should be borne in the estimates of the Commons was made simply in order that the Secretary of State's control of Indian affairs which could only be exercised in the name of the Commons, should be brought into proper relation to the Commons.

He was not now talking of the financial unfairness whereby the Indian taxpayer was saddled with the cost of his salary. The proposal, if adopted, would give greater reality to Indian debates in the Commons. Mr. Montagu pleaded for the acceptance of the proposal to appoint a select committee of the Commons on Indian affairs because India would gain by real, sustained, uptodate parliamentary interest and Parliament would be able with less effort to devote itself to its great Indian responsibilities. He scouted the suggestion that this would bring India into party affairs. Nothing was more likely to keep India out of party affairs than such a Committee drawn from all parties.

Gradual Relaxation of Home Control.

Continuing Mr. Montagu emphasised as Responsible Government grew in India, the control from Home must be relaxed. There was no reason to fear that, the British Empire had been built up by control from Home being replaced by the control, of people of the country themselves. The British connection had been strengthened, not weakened thereby. He suggested that a Committee of the Commons should consider how much control from Home should be relaxed.

Dealing with the proposals regarding the Raj itself Mr. Montagu said the advantage of the machinery proposed, seemed to him to be that it made the Legislative Council far more representative than at present and ensured representative criticism in Delhi and Simla and it could be easily developed from time to time into ordinary legislative machinery as soon as the Commons were ready to give up its control over the India legislative. It had another advantage. If the suggested devolution from the Raj to the Provincial Governments were carried out the functions left to the Raj would be things such as customs, defence and foreign policy which were not concerned with British India alone.

The Second Chamber.

The proposed germ of a second chamber would indicate the road along which, in due course and when they wished to share these great imperial purposes, the Princes of India who were now rather isolated in constitution, might join the Upper House in deliberating common affairs.

Referring to the provinces Mr. Montagu said he little doubted that the transference of subjects would proceed faster than many supposed. Mr. Montagu specially drew attention to the provision for a periodical review working the whole scheme by a tribunal appointed by the Commons. He said that Lord Chelmsford and he attached great importance to this. The knowledge that this review was destined to come at stated intervals would make for the smooth working of the machine. Officials, non-officials, Englishmen and Indians would know that they could take grievances to Parliament itself at stated intervals. He believed that this necessarily could only work if we had this periodical review.

Mr. Montagu emphasised the thoroughness with which the problem was discussed in India before the Report was drawn up. He said it had been suggested that the work should be done all over again by another Committee. He did not think that possible. He did not believe we would ever be able to convince Indians that we were in earnest if the suggestion were adopted. Lord Chelmsford and he were absolutely sincere when they asked Government to publish the Report for criticism. The report was not there as a finished document which they sought to translate unaltered into an Act of Parliament. It must be sifted and tested.

Communal Representation.

Referring to communal representation Mr. Montagu said that he did not withdraw a hairs breadth from the objections in the Report concerning this. If it was wished to build up a community of interests and to overcome racial antagonism, the worst way to begin was to send Indians to different polling booths. If communal representation were established on a large scale there would be some justice in the accusation that we were trying to divide the people of India in order to rule them. The whole success of the scheme depended on getting an electorate thoroughly representative of all the peoples of India. In order to complete the scheme the Government had assented to the immediate appointment of two Committees and recommended a Report to consider the electorate question, reserved and transferred subjects and what should be the Raj's concern and what be provincial.

Those who thought communal representation was the only way to obtain representation of all peoples of India would have an opportunity of arguing that as an open question before the Committee on India. He would very much regret if it were proved that that was the

(Continued on page 8.)

SECOND VICTORY OF THE MARNE.

GEN. BERTHELOT'S SPLENDID PART.

STUPENDOUS GERMAN LOSSES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug 8.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring this morning, describing the part which General Berthelot's army took in the second victory of the Marne says he had never less than 15 enemy divisions opposed and had perhaps the hardest fighting of all. When General Mangin's counter-offensive transformed the position, General Berthelot's object was to endeavour to exploit the situation to the utmost disadvantage of the enemy, so he decided to throw the whole weight of his attack against the eastern edge of the pocket in the direction of Fismes, so that the enemy was constantly threatened with having his rear turned along the Ardre valley and was forced to accelerate the pace of retreat.

HUGE CAPTURES.

These tactics achieved their object. The Germans had to abandon everything but guns, and, even a good many of these in one wood north of the river together with 200,000 heavy shells were discovered neatly hidden from air observation. It is not yet possible to count the material captured amounting to thousands of machine-guns, hundreds of minewerfer and mountains of ammunition for both. The army has now two complete German field gun batteries which the French are firing at the Germans with the latter's own ammunition. Machine-guns are so plentiful that the Germans seem to have used them at the rate of one machine-gun for two infantrymen.

NEAR FRAMICOURT AND MESNIL.

ENEMY REPULSED AT TWO POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-5 p.m., Aug. 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

A French communiqué says in the region of Montdidier we made local progress south of Framicourt and south-east of Mesnil.

We repulsed an enemy attempt against La Fere La Grange and occupied the station of Ciry Salsongne. We took 100 prisoners east of raine.

We repulsed a local attack south of Auberive in the Champagne this morning.

TWO ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ADVANCE ON VESLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-45 a.m., Aug. 8.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Aug. 8.

A French communiqué says: Between the Oise and the Aisne after violent bombardment the enemy attempted two raids near Bailly and Tracy-leval. Both were repulsed.

East of Braisne the French and the Americans crossed the Vesle and established themselves on the north bank, maintaining their positions in spite of two violent counterattacks.

North of Rheims our line was advanced 400 metres between the railways to Rethel and Loan.

AMERICANS GAIN RHEIMS-SOISSONS HIGHWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-5 a.m. Aug. 8.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Aug. 8.

An American official communiqué says: On the 7th August eastward of Bazoches we crossed the Vesle and gained the Rheims-Soissons highway. Hostile counter-attack broke down.

ENEMY POSITION ON THE VESLE.

NEXT BLOW LIKELY TO FALL FOR CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10-50 p.m. Aug. 7.
Recd. 5 p.m. Aug. 8.

The situation on the Vesle is developing according to expectations. The enemy is transferring his shattered divisions over the Aisne, while it is stated that Marshal Foch is preparing a fresh advance.

It is expected that the next big battle will take place soon for the possession of Chemin-des-Dames and when the moment comes the enemy's covering forces will assuredly be flung across the Aisne.

Owing to the Crown Prince's complete failure, it is now problematic whether Prince Rupprecht's blow against the British will materialise. It will certainly be perilous if not almost certain to fail.

VESLE CROSSED.

ALLIES ESTABLISHED NORTH OF THE BANK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Aug. 8.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring yesterday, says:—At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of August 6th, the French and the Americans crossed the Vesle east of Braisne despite enemy resistance, and established themselves north of the bank. Up to present there have been only patrol engagements on the north bank of the Vesle.

CZECHO-SLOVACKS FALLING BACK.

ON USSURI FRONT.

AUSTRO-GERMANS ARRIVE ON TWO FRONTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

A telegram from Vladivostok dated August 3, says the Czecho-Slovaks on the Ussuri front are falling back.

A telegram from Harbin dated August 3, says M. Semenoff's forces in the vicinity of the Manchurian station are awaiting the Czecho-Slovaks, with whom they are co-operating. The Austrian and the German reinforcements are arriving on the Manchurian and the Nikolsk fronts.

BRITISH TROOPS LAND AT VLADIVOSTOK.

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

A telegram from Vladivostok dated August 3, says the British troops landed at dawn and were given a friendly reception.

BRITISH AND FRENCH LAND AT ARCHANGEL.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CAPTURE FIVE VILLAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Aug. 8.

A Russian wireless message says:—The situation on the fronts is that the English and the French have landed at Archangel and are advancing along the railway. Our staff is at Obozerskaia.

The Czecho-Slovaks after Samaru and Ufa captured Novonikolaievsk, Ekaterinburg and Simbirsk. We retreated to Povorino on the Don. We are reinforcing Kazan and Simbirsk.

The Czecho-Slovaks on the 5th August shelled Kazan.

ANOTHER SIBERIAN GOVERNMENT FORMED.

GEN. HORVATH CO-OPERATING WITH SEMENOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

HARBIN.—Another Siberian Government has been formed at Omsk isolating Vladivostok Government and consequently strengthening the position of General Horvath in eastern Siberia. General Horvath is sending reinforcements to Semenoff, who is threatened with being cut off by the Austrians and the Germans invading China. The Austrians and the Germans number 12,000 and the Bolsheviks between Nikolsk and Kharbarovsk number 6,000. Both are daily strengthening their positions.

ITALIAN SUCCESS.

ENEMY COLUMN DISPERSED AT SEMINI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11-30 p.m. Aug. 7.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Aug. 8

An Italian official message says: Our cavalry dispersed an enemy column at Semeni killing many and taking 72 prisoners.

NEW DEFENCE OF REALM REGULATION.

TREASURY EMPOWERED TO FIX SILVER BULLION PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

The New Defence of Realm regulation empowers the Treasury to fix a maximum price of silver bullion.

ENEMY SUBMARINE TOLL.

150 VESSELS DESTROYED TO DATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that at least 150 enemy submarines had been destroyed, over half of which had been destroyed in the last twelve months.

The announcement was received with cheers.

NORWAY'S NAVAL LOSSES IN JULY.

14 VESSELS AND 55 LIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

Norway lost 14 vessels during the month of July of 15,444 tonnage, entailing a loss 55 lives.

ON THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

CLIMAX OF GERMAN EFFORT OVER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE REVIEWS SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Aug. 8.

Mr. Lloyd-George reviewing the war situation in the House of Commons said: Had the British Empire, four years ago not decided to throw the whole of its might into the war because international right was outraged, the whole course of the war would have been different and the history of the world for generations would have taken a different course.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NAVY.

Mr. Lloyd-George eloquently painted the Navy's splendid services at all times, in all weathers, and all parts of the globe, and declared amid cheers that until the Navy was beaten Germany could never triumph. The British naval tonnage, including the auxiliary fleet, totalled eight million as compared with two and a half million at the outbreak of the war. British warships steamed eight million miles in June, excluding the efforts of the mercantile marine, which daringly faced similar dangers in the transportation of American troops. At least 1,500,000 men were engaged in manning and maintaining the British naval mercantile marine. Emphasising the importance of maintaining the strength of the Navy and the mercantile marine, Mr. Lloyd-George pointed out that had submarinism succeeded the war would have been ended by a threat of the starvation of the Entente. Unless the Allies had been completely triumphant on the sea from the outset of the war no effort on land could have saved them, and the British fleet was mainly responsible for the complete triumph at sea. Notwithstanding enormous demands on the country's resources for seagoing purposes and essential Allied needs, six and quarter million sailors and soldiers, including pre-war service men, had been raised in Great Britain alone. A similar proportion of the United States' population called to the colours would mean nearly fifteen million men. The Dominions had contributed a million. (Cheers.)

DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

The Premier dwelt on the valuable aid of the Dominions' representatives, especially of the Prime Ministers at the Council Boards. He recognised the Dominions anxiety to see the return of their leaders for carrying on their affairs, but trusted it would be possible for the representatives to remain some time longer, because their presence would be invaluable at grave decisions with reference to the coming winter and next year. India has raised million and a quarter men since the war.

ANXIOUS DAYS.

The Premier proceeded to describe the difficult conditions obtaining at the front on the 21st March when we were faced by the flower of the German army. The early enemy successes caused very very anxious moments owing to the losses of men and material, and the second German blow might well have overwhelmed the British army. The Premier showed that the losses had been very swiftly replaced, and mentioned that an unprecedentedly large number of guns and machine-guns were at present in France. The series of German miscalculations, regarding the British army, culminated in the British defeating them in two or three of the most sanguinary battles of the war, leaving them in healthy salients commanded by our gunfire. It was one of the finest things in tenacious valour in the whole story of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

TRIBUTE TO LADS.

Referring to the lads of eighteen and a half who, owing to the great emergency, were sent to France with a few months' training, Mr. Lloyd-George said the lads were sent straight to the front where they had to face veterans and victorious troops. No veterans ever fought more courageously or steadfastly than these lads. (Loud cheers.) We must all be proud of the boys, who so upheld the honour of their native land and helped to save the cause or the Allies from disaster. It was remarkable that the Germans had left the British army alone for three or four months. They would probably come back but the reason would be that they had failed elsewhere.

GERMAN MISCALCULATION.

The Premier paid a warm tribute to the French assistance given to the British, and said that Marshal Foch not only forced the enemy to a standstill, but by one of the most brilliant counterstrokes in the war he had driven back the enemy. The danger was not over, but he would be a sanguine man, on the German General Staff, who could now think that General Ludendorff's plan of campaign would succeed in its objective of obtaining a military decision this year. The Premier emphasised that the Allied success was largely due to the rapidity with which losses were made good, and to the American troops brought over. These were essential parts of the German miscalculation.

After paying a tribute to the bravery and skill of the American troops, Mr. Lloyd-George declared that another element in the success was the unity of strategic command and Marshal Foch's masterly handling of reserves. It was too early to predict that German efforts were exhausted because the Germans still had powerful reserve divisions, but their chances of the 21st March would never recur. The Americans' powerful and victorious army in France would continue to grow until it was nearly, if not quite, as large as the German army itself. Germany could never again maintain the same number of divisions as she previously had, and she was now begging Austrian support. Germany's Allies were becoming disillusioned about German invincibility, and the economic position of the Central Powers was desperate. Their harvest was not good, and they were short of many essentials. Militarily they had passed the height of their endeavours.

POLICY TOWARDS RUSSIA.

Mr. Lloyd-George denied that we were behaving in a hostile manner towards Russia. It was always our policy to deal with *de facto* governments but it was impossible to ascertain from day to day what was the government of a single Russian village. Recent events demonstrated that the Russians resented German authority and Russians were increasingly seeking Allied assistance. We should not hesitate to render every help to enable their self-emancipation. The Czecho-Slovak movement was most remarkable. The Czecho-Slovaks only desired to leave Russia and come to the west to fight for the Allies. They did not wish to participate in Russian politics. We had sent ships at the Czecho-Slovaks' request to Vladivostok in order to bring them away but the Bolsheviks under German duress refused to allow the Czecho-Slovaks to reach Vladivostok. He dwelt on this fact because of President Wilson's action. He was criticised for his decision in conjunction with the Japanese to send forces to Vladivostok for the rescue of the Czecho-Slovaks from their plight through the organisation of German war prisoners for their interception and capture.

"QUESTION OF PEACE."

Dealing with the question of peace, the Premier said there were people in every country who regarded any effort to make peace as dishonourable and treasonable. That attitude must be steadfastly discouraged. He asked those who only wanted an honourable peace whether this was the moment when such a peace was possible. Mr. Lloyd-George quoted well-known facts to show that the military caste was still predominant in Germany and peace was unprocurable so long as they remained so. (Cheers.) He believed in the league of Nations but its success would depend on the conditions under which it was set up. Unless those conditions were favourable the Germans might say that they were never defeated militarily, and would have won but for the economic difficulties for which they would henceforth provide. Every time that decision came to be taken the Prussian sword would clank at the Council table. What was the good of entering peace negotiations under those conditions? (Cheers.) Peace would come when we demonstrated to the enemy that power lay behind the justice which would enforce the League's decisions.

FOCH APPOINTED MARSHAL.

TO CONSECRATE AUTHORITY OF "THE GREAT MAN."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau, in recommending General Foch for appointment as Marshal, after recapitulating his services, says the dignity is not merely a recommense for the past services; it will consecrate the authority of the great man whom war has called to lead the Allied armies to final victory."

RUMANIAN EX-PREMIER.

PROSECUTION APPROVED BY CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Aug. 8.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Jassy states that the Rumanian Chamber has unanimously approved the prosecution of the ex-Premier M. Bratino in connection with Rumania's entry into the war.

WARILDA TRAGEDY.

HOW MRS LONG WAS DROWNED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Aug. 8.

Mrs. Violet Long, Deputy Chief Controller of the "Wards", who was drowned in the "Warilda" was an occupant of one of the capsized lifeboats. When she was in sea she got entangled with some ropes. Her orderly held her up for a long time by her hair. Others came to the rescue, but Mrs. Long suddenly collapsed and was drowned. The Captain of the ship was drowned through returning to the ship for papers. He was seen struggling in the water. The first Officer in vain endeavoured to rescue him.

STOPPAGE OF PEARL EXPORT.

GRAVE HARDSHIPS ON THE TRADE.

GOVERNMENT'S ARBITRARY ATTITUDE.

We refer in our leading columns to the Memorial recently submitted to the Government of India by the Pearl Merchants of Bombay.

The Memorial after setting out the history of the Pearl Trade in Bombay and Surat, which is one of the most ancient and lucrative trades carried on from times immemorial, long before the advent of British rule, states that the Pearl Trade have been hit very hard in recent times, in that they have been unfortunate enough not to receive at the hands of the Government that consideration for their well-being to which they were entitled. In the first place they were going to be hit hard by the action of the Government of India in regard to the imposition of Import Duty on Pearls. The attempt to include pearls among the articles liable to pay customs duty indicated a lack of appreciation of the actual facts and conditions relating to this very important trade. Representations were made by the Association and in response the duty was withdrawn within a fortnight. The possible evil from that interference with the pearl trade however pales before the recent action in the total prohibition of the export of pearls. The reply of the Government of India to the representation of this Association this time has been extremely disappointing and has strengthened the feeling that the interests of the Pearl Merchants have not received due consideration at the hands of the Government.

The Memorial continues: In the absence of any definite grounds explaining the action of the Government in this direction, the members of the Association can only point out the injustice and harmful consequences in many directions that will ensue from the precipitate step taken by the Government. The Pearl Trade is unique in its character as an entrepot trade of India in which Indian merchants, Indian skilled workmen, Indian brokers and others are finding their livelihood. Over 90 per cent. of the total pearls imported into India are again re-exported after being drilled, threaded, sorted out into grades, refined and otherwise prepared for the large and discriminating markets of Europe and America, *via* London and Paris. This re-export trade which is carried on between Bombay on the one hand and London and Paris on the other hand through English Commission-Agents to whom the pearls are consigned in the first instance, supports several thousand people in good circumstances and has in the past contributed to that favourable balance of trade which is the pivot of India's prosperity and of her currency system. This trade has also supported a large army of skilled workmen whose fineness of touch and discerning eye would enable them to compete against any body of skilled workmen throughout the world. It has also supported a miscellaneous community of brokers and others for whom it has been the only source of income for several generations past. That the action of the Government will hit very hard all these is probably known to the Government, but evidently it is necessary to point out the extent of such harm which, if known, would have, it is our firm belief, prevented the issue of such an order.

RUIN TO MERCHANTS.

The prohibition order spells ruin to the merchants who have been dealing in pearls. The stocks which they are holding and which constitute their only capital have lost heavily in value, the average depreciation up to this moment being 30 to 40 per cent. A further fall in value is anticipated as time goes on. But this is not all. Apart from this colossal depreciation and loss of capital, the only source of their usual income has been cut off by the Prohibition Order which prevents the circulation of capital. No pearls are to be exported and thus until their outstanding consignments to Europe have been paid for, there will be no wherewithal with them to pay for new imports. The profits which they were thus making with each fresh set of pearls imported and with each consignment sent to the European market will no longer be forthcoming. Their capital will all be held up in the stocks which will be left on their hands during the continuance of this order and further depredation will be made on this capital, because they will have to live on it in the meanwhile. They would have the mortification of seeing with their own eyes the source of their income directed into other hands. Rival trade centres may grow up through which the Arab pearl merchants may send pearls directly to Europe. The Government have not taken any steps so far as we know to prohibit the Arab merchants from diverting their pearls into other hands. Your Memorialists respectfully submit that even in times of war, it is not equitable to inflict on any community of peaceful and loyal citizens an injury of this magnitude and intensity. This injury, your Memorialists would point out, is not due to any normal effect of the war on trade but is due to deliberate action of the Government of India and uncalled for so far as they can see by any exigency connected with the war.

AND TO WORKMEN.

Your Memorialists have heard the reproach against the economic conditions brought about by British Rule in this country of debasing skilled into unskilled labour over several decades, but it seems it was reserved for this dire time of war to have this brought home to them in the most grievous manner, because they cannot conceal from themselves or from the Government the critical situation which this body of skilled workmen mentioned above of whom any country in the world would have been proud, would have to face. Almost entirely without any savings of the past, without any other resources which would enable them to shift temporarily, with one stroke they are reduced to face starvation or to resort to unskilled manual labour. Your Memorialists respectfully urge that their case in itself calls for a re-consideration of the order.

The same conditions more or less apply with regard to the general body of brokers and others who are directly dependent on the pearl industry. Versatility is no part of their equipment and they would find it most difficult to dovetail their labour during the period of war in any other occupations, and even if they do so, during the period of transition, they are bound to regard their acute condition as a result of the Prohibition Order.

That in further indicating the harm likely to be done by this order, your Memorialists wish to point out the peculiar situation of the Arab population of the Persian Gulf. Dependent as they are very largely upon the activity of the pearl trade, every grade and class of the Arab people there, draw in some way or other an income from the pearl trade and a stoppage of export from India would prevent Indian pearl merchants from making their usual purchases in the Gulf and would thus cause extreme distress among the Arab merchants, the divers and other members of the local community. Apart from the economic consequences, there may be political complications in that quarter as a result of this action of the Government of India to which your Memorialists can make no reference here.

ALARM IN INDIAN CIRCLES.

That this action of the Government has caused considerable dismay and alarm in the Indian circles we deem it our duty to report to the Government. There is a feeling, as we mentioned above, that the interests of this Indian community engaged on peaceful trade have not been sufficiently considered, and this feeling is being actively exploited to the grief of all loyal citizens and the members of this Association by those who wish to point out that the pearl trade has been hit very hard, because practically all the members of this trade are Indians and because all the skilled workers and everybody else concerned with it are Indians and voiceless in the Councils of the Indian Empire and unable to influence the decisions of the authorities who are responsible for the said order.

That the Government of India have unconsciously given grounds for such suspicion is unfortunately true. Their action stands out in marked contrast with the action of the Government of the United Kingdom. The latter have not prohibited the import of pearls as they might have done had they considered it a menace to the successful prosecution of the war. As a result of the action of the Indian Government, the existing stocks of pearls in the United Kingdom will go up in value to the great advantage of the English merchants. The Government of the United Kingdom have shown forethought in not prohibiting the import of pearls in this that they have sought to prevent the transference of a lucrative trade from London to other rival centres. The action of the Government of India will however bring about that result and in addition to the injury to Indian merchants will also inflict an injury on the permanent interests of the United Kingdom which are bound up with our own. The Government of the United Kingdom have levied a tax on the consumers of pearls and this tax is calculated to yield a handsome revenue to be used towards the prosecution of the war. The prevention of the exports of pearls from India will interfere with this source of revenue so far as the United Kingdom is concerned. All this consideration has been shown by the Imperial Government in spite of the fact that pearls to the population of the United Kingdom mean articles of luxury, whereas to the people of India pearls are a source of income.

Such an order of prohibition would destroy the Indian trade in pearls and would favour unduly in the markets of London and Paris the inferior stuff produced from other quarters to the great detriment and loss of his Majesty's Indian subjects. No steps, so far as your Memorialists are aware are taken to interfere with the production and trade of pearls in other parts of the British Empire.

Your Memorialists are of opinion that if the motive for this order was to prevent the exportation of articles of luxury to London and Paris, the result could have been brought about more directly through the respective Governments. In any case, it is inconceivable why some relief should not have been given to the pearl trade by leaving open the prosperous markets of China and Japan, in particular of Japan, where the demand for pearls is on the increase. Why the Indian merchants should not make money out of the pearls sent to the profiteers in South Africa, South America and in the United States, is also a mystery which your Memoralists would like to get solved from the officials responsible for this order.

NO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

It is felt as a just grievance by all the members of this Association, that the order was passed without any consultation or communication with the merchants engaged in this trade. In further accentuation of the inconvenience and loss caused by this order, your Memorialists ask leave to point out that no warning of any kind was given to them before the order came into operation and no time limit allowed as it has been allowed in the past in the case of jute and other articles of which the export was interfered with by the Government. Your Memorialists feel strongly that the objects which the Government had in view in issuing the said order—which still remain unknown to this Association—would very probably have been compassed by measures less stringent than those to which the Bovernment have now resorted, if the Government had consulted the trade. Your Memorialists further deplore that no reply of any kind was given to their earnest request and pray to be allowed to send a deputation to place in person before your Excellency or before any member of your Council directly responsible for the order, the facts recounted above and many other subsidiary considerations bearing on this topic.

The members of the Association feel that certain relaxation may be given without defeating the objects of the Bovernment. The merchants engaged in the Pearl Trade are willing and more than willing to bear their share of the burdens imposed for winning the war and to contribute in every legitimate and fair manner to the resources of the State, bnt they feel confident that the extreme rigour of this measure could be reduced by certain palliatives. They would be glad if called upon to suggest in what directions such relaxation could be given and they would cheerfully submit to such interference with the trade as in the opinion of the Government is absolutely essential as a war measure, if it took the form of "control" of the pearl trade or export under license or fixing of the mode of remittance one way or the other or the time or the rate of remittance, provided due consideration was given to the established interests and the present acute situation of the trade.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

That while the object of the Government in issuing the said order is not known to the members of this Association, from a speech of Sir William Meyer, they surmise that the intended effect of this order is to ease the exchange situation. If this is the ground on which the order is ostensibly based, it is not one, which, in the opinion of your Memorialists, justifies the drastic action taken. Your Memorialists do not pretend to understand the exchange policy of the Government from the beginning of the war and they associate themselves entirely with the representation on this matter submitted by the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau on 3rd October 1917. The Government of India under the dictate of the London money market seem to have desired from the start the prevention of gold coming into this country in legitimate payment for the products of this country and for the favourable balance of trade. They have subsequently transferred from this country to London large sums in connection with the Paper Currency Reserve and the various other Reserves with the Government. All these accentuated the favourable balances which have been causing the Government some difficulty and which have led them to interfere in various directions with the export trade. Your Memorialists would respectfully point out that no steps (till lately in case of silver) have been taken by the Government either to encourage the import of precious metals into this country so badly needed or to encourage the buying back or the mobilisation of Indian securities on the London Stock Exchange, nor have they adopted any other measures suggested from time to time by the Indian commercial community. If the order in question had been issued merely through a desire to reduce the favourable balance of trade it is not likely to go very far. Over 90 per cent. of the pearls imported in India are re-exported and the entire export trade of pearls forms a very small percentage of the total trade of India being, according to an estimate, considerably less than 1 per cent. The net balance which could be knocked out would therefore be very small, and would represent practically little more than the profits usually retained by the trade in this country. Further many merchants engaged in the pearl trade have also been dealing in diamonds and other gems which they used to import from South Africa and other places. Some of them are actively engaged in the trade of cheap jewellery which they have been importing from abroad. All these imports would be seriously interfered with and this would destroy any relief in the matter of exchange expected from the prohibition of pearls. Further, old Chinese pearls which were being brought to Bombay would now be exported direct from Hongkong. Thus the import into India under the heading of pearls would be reduced in this direction also. The balance in favour of India would therefore practically remain the same in spite of this order. The exchange difficulty of India should also be considered in connection with the general problem of the United Kingdom with whom we are closely linked. There is a large adverse balance against the United Kingdom, the largest creditor being the United States of America. Amongst the articles which the United Kingdom could safely send to the United States and which are thus actually sent in normal times as well as in time of war are pearls. If therefore the Imperial Exchange problems were considered properly, the action taken by the Government of India would be regarded as somewhat insular, and would not have been taken.

That one of the legitimate grounds for interference with trade, namely the desirability of economising freight and utilising it for articles of national importance, does not affect the question of the export of pearls at all, because of the very small bulk in which they carry large value.

AN UNFORTUNATE RUMOUR.

That there are rumours going about in the market that the restrictions imposed on exports by the order in question were relaxed in the case of certain foreign merchants. Your Memorialists have the fullest confidence in the impartiality of your Excellency's Government and they do not credit such rumours. It is their earnest hope that while the order is in operation, no invidious distinctions will be made in favour of any individuals or firms since such distinctions would have a very unsettling effect on the trade.

That in the end your Memorialists request again the favour of an interview in order to lay before your Excellency all the points briefly stated above in detail. The distress which would be caused by the continuance of the said order would not be confined to Bombay City as the reply of your Excellency's Secretary from the Commerce Department seems to suggest, but would affect many parts of the country where there are established markets for pearl.

The party of 660 Chinese men and women, who were ordered to be repatriated from Kalimpong, have arrived in Rangoon and will be taken by Erin to Mandalay thence by a boat to Bhamo and onward to the Yunnan Frontier, where they will be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

From the 16th February, 1916 upto the 30th June, 1918 the river hospitalship Sikkin carried in all 12,625 patients.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

(Continued from page 7.)

only way. He was convinced that the way to beat one's enemy at the poll was to fight him, not to ask a special representation of this sort. After inviting criticism of the machinery, he proposed to enable Indian Ministers and Executive Councils to discharge their respective responsibilities. Mr. Montagu proceeded to deprecate stigmatising the defects of any section of the Indian people. He paid a high tribute to the patriotism of Indians which was slowly becoming national.

The Limitations.

Alluding to those demanding responsible government immediately, he emphasised that the limitations of the scheme were due not to distruct or fear, but facts and time. It was useless to expect Parliament which was equally proud of India to give up control of Indian affairs to a non-existent Indian electorate. It was impossible to pretend that obstacles to democratic progress, such as illiteracy, caste distinctions and communal antagonism, did not exist, but the true friends of India hoped and believed that they would tend to disappear with the development of free institutions. The reasons for the limitations would disappear with them and India would be entitled to claim from Parliament that the limitations should be swept away. But an Indian electorate must first be created, trained and exercised. Nobody had a right to reject the proposals, because they did not give him to-day what he could only get to-morrow. Indians were entitled to ask that they should be placed upon the road and have access to Parliament at stated intervals for the hearing of their case. It seemed to him that there was no other course.

Mr. Montagu uttered a grave warning regarding the dangers of agitation which might produce chaos and revolution imperilling liberty, retarding progress and causing untold missry. These had frequently been caused by obstinacy, shortsightedness, arrogance and unwillingness to yield to the legitimate demands of a growing and living people. He concluded by strongly urging that the work of building up a free, self-governing, responsible India within the Empire should be begun now

ABOLISH SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

Following Mr. Montagu, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald declared that the Secretary of State's Council should be abolished. There could be no satisfactory system of representation for India under the present system of education and unless agriculturists and workmen had their share. The Civil Service should be given a task commensurate with their great political capacity.

Sir G. D. Rees, urged a speedy carrying out of the proposals of the Report. If the establishment of democracy in India led to a period of Brahmin oligarchy that should not be greatly deplored. The Brahmins were the natural leaders of the people of In The reception of the proposals by extremists such as Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant showed that the proposals were not likely to give away the British Power in India.

Mr. Cotton wholeheartedly supported the Report. He urged action now.

Captain Lloyd suggested the setting up a Parliamentary Committee to examine the proposals.

Mr. Charles Roberts urged that the Government should frame a Bill.

COMMITTEES TO BE APPOINTED.

Mr. Chamberlain commended the very satisfactory character of the debate and said the Cabinet had not had time to arrive at a detailed conclusion regarding the Report. The Committees mentioned by Mr. Montagu would be appointed and would proceed to India as soon as possible to deal with the questions which were essential to drafting of Bill. There need be no apprehension that the Government meant to go back in letter or spirit from the declaration of August 20th. He did not pretend that the immediate result of the changes contemplated, would be to increase the efficiency of the Government of India. Progress in India must be through mistakes.

Commander Wedgwood declared that the Report was based on a genuine desire to see India become a nation. He was glad that the House had unanimously received the proposals as the right thing to do.

Sir Parrot warmly welcomed the proposals.

Mr. Denman regretted that no progress was possible until the Committee reported. He suggested that the main fabric of the structure should be set up and details filled in by an Order in Council.

A REMARKABLE FACT.

Winding up the debate Mr. Montagu said that the whole-hearted acceptance by all the speakers of principle of self-government for India was a remarkable fact in the history of the House and India. He did not see how it would be possible to introduce legislation this year owing to the necessity for giving ample time for discussion and the difficulty of drafting the Bill. He hoped that the reports of the two committees to be appointed would be received early next year. He emphasised that the Government, though it could not hurry, would not pause in carrying out the policy contained in the announcement of August 20th.

FURTHER ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

BRITISH ADVANCE E. OF ROBECQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-15 a.m. Aug. 8.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Aug. 8.

In last night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig said: The enemy's further attacks in the afternoon astride the Bray-Corbie road were repulsed after sharp fighting. Attempted enemy raids southward of Hamel and southwestward of La-Bassee were driven off. The progress of our patrols eastward of Robecq continued and the line between the Lawe and the Clarence rivers was advanced to a depth of 1,000 yards on a front of nearly five miles. Our patrols entered the enemy's trenches eastward of the Nieppe forest and took over thirty prisoners.

AMERICAN SHIPPING

866,969 TONNAGE DURING JULY.

PREVIOUS RECORD BEATEN DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

WASHINGTON.—The Shipping Board states that the American yards in July launched 123 vessels, aggregating 631,944 deadweight tons. The yards also delivered 41 other vessels aggregating 235,025 deadweight tons. These figures constitute the New World shipbuilding records. The July launchings alone exceed those in any single previous year.

WORLD'S TONNAGE.

INCREASE IN BRITISH SHIPBUILDING BY 71 PER CENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7-15 p.m., 7.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Aug. 8.

The Press Bureau states that the world's new merchant shipping construction during the quarter ending 30th June amounted to 1,243,274 gross tons, comprising 442,966 tons of British and 800,308 of the Allied and neutral. This compares with the world's output of 870,317 tons in the quarter ending 31st. March. The world's output for the quarter to the 30th June exceeded the losses from all causes by 296,696 gross tons.

The British merchantmen completed in July reached 141,948 gross tons, giving 905,194 for seven months of this year and 1,490,025 for the year ending 31st July as compared with 83,073 in July last year and 578,643 in first seven months of last year and with 865,147 in twelve months ending the 31st July 1917.

The Controller-General states that July is always a bad month for British shipping owing to workmen's holidays, while this year a serious influenza epidemic proved an additional drawback. Nevertheless the British output in July 1918 increased by 174 per cent. as compared with July 1916 and by 71 per cent as compared with July 1917.

BRITISH SHIPPING ACTIVITIES

SEA-CARRIAGE OF OVER TWENTY MILLION MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Aug. 8.

A statement issued by the Press Bureau affording an idea of the activities of the British Navy shows that between the declaration of war and the 30th June last the Allies' needs involved the sea carriage of twenty million men, two million animals and a hundred and ten million tons of naval and military stores. The total losses of men embarked due to enemy action reached relatively the trivial figure of 3,282.

The transportation of well over a million Americans to the 27th July involved organisation of 51 British ocean transports and 395 destroyer escorts and of 40 American ocean escorts and 335 destroyer escorts. In the course of such duties the British escorts steamed over a million and a quarter miles monthly. Patrol vessels engaged in frustrating submarine activities voyaged at least six million miles monthly in the home waters.

The evidence of the success of convoying is shown by the fact that British steamboats exceeding 500 gross tons travelling to and from the United Kingdom of the main oversea routes, of which 93.8 were convoyed, between March and June last then sustained submarine losses totalling 1.23 per cent. as compared with 5.41 per cent. of losses between April and June last year before convoying was established. The sailings convoyed since the 24th May last year when convoying was introduced number 61,691.

ALLIED ATTACK ABOUT AMIENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

A British communiqué says: The British Fourth Army and the French First Army, Field-Marshal Haig commanding, attacked on a wide front east and south-east of Amiens at dawn. The first reports indicate that the attack is progressing satisfactorily.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACK.

ALL OBJECTIVES SECURED S.-W. OF MORLANCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7, 1-40 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

A British communiqué says the English counterattacked this morning in the sector south-westward of Morlancourt and regained all the more important portions of ground lost yesterday. We secured all the objectives and took a number of prisoners.

Our patrols advanced their line a short distance astride, the Clarence river and took a few prisoners and two machine-guns.

We successfully rushed a post northward of Vieux Berquin.

Hostile artillery was active eastward of Robecq in the Merville and the Dickebusch sectors.

ASAF ALI CASE.

TRANSFER NOT GRANTED.

GOVT. OF INDIA DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

(From our Corrspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 8.

In the Court of the Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, to-day, in the case Crown v. Mr. Asaf Ali, the following petition on behalf of the accused for the summoning of a document was presented by Mr. Rasa Kishore, Pleader, under instructions from Mr. Davar:—

(1) "That his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council has only recently served a notice under the Defence of India Consolidation Rules 1915 upon Mr. B. G. Tilak of Poona restraining him from public speaking."

(2) "That the importance and relevancy of the said notice consists in the contents thereof, specifying the special denotation of the expressions, 'public meeting' 'public speaking.' The petitioner accordingly prays that a summons be issued to the Secretary, Bombay Government, Bombay, for production in your court at, or before the hearing, which is fixed for the 15th August and the following two days, by post or otherwise, of the original notice served upon Mr. B. G. Tilak issued under the Defence of India Consolidation Rules, 1915, by the Bombay Government, restraining him from public speaking, for if the original cannot be procured, of a truly certified copy thereof."

The Magistrate agreed to write to the Secretary, Bombay Government, for a copy of the document as desired.

GOVT. OF INDIA REFUSES TO INTERFERE

A reply has been received to the petition to the Governor-General in Council submitted by Mr. Asaf Ali for a transfer of his case from the jurisdiction of the Punjab Chief Court. Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Solicitors for accused, are informed that the Government cannot interfere and suggesting that an application be made to the Punjab Chief Court for transfer. Having regard to the fact that the original petition was for the transfer of case from the jurisdiction of the Punjab, of the case from the jurisdiction of the Punjab Chief Court, in other words, from the Delhi Province, for reasons fully set forth in the petition, the suggestion that an application be made to the Chief Court which has auhority only to transfer the case from one local subordinate court to another, is useless. In any case, owing to the nonreceipt of a reply from Simla in sufficient time, the case has, as already reported, been resumed in the court of Mr. Spence, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi and must now run its course.

The next hearing of the case having been fixed for the 15th, Mr. J. D. Davar has gone to Simla for the week. Mr. M. K. Azad, meanwhile, is staying on in Delhi. It is expected that on its resumed hearing the case will be taken up from day to day until concluded.

MADRAS MODERATES AND CONGRESS.

PRACTICALLY NO DIFFERENCE WITH THE SO-CALLED EXTREMISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

At the Special Congress Reception Committee's meeting on Wednesday Mr. V. G. Patel, chairman of the meeting, before concluding the proceeding requested Mrs. Besant, who was present, to address the meeting as to the attitude of the Madras Moderates towards the Special Congress.

Mrs. Besant stated that in the conference recently held in Madras the moderates voted for the proposition drawn up by the so-called extremists. There practically was no difference of opinion left between the two parties. She assured the meeting that those moderates would attend the Congress.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The various Volunteer corps of Bombay who are willing to take part in the Special Session of the Congress are requested to be present on Sunday the 11th August at 7-30 a.m. on the maidan near the Gaiety Theatre.

THIRD AMERICAN ARMY CORPS.

GENERAL MANGIN'S STRIKING EULOGY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Aug. 8, 1-15 a.m.
Recd. 5 p.m. Aug. 8.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states that General Mangin has issued an Army Order to the Third American Army Corps in which he says "You went to the battle as to a feast." Proceeding, General Mangin eulogises the magnificent ash and indomitable tenacity of the Americans which won the admiration of their comrades in arms. They captured ninety-one guns and over 7,000 prisoners and an immense booty and reconquered ten kilometres of territory. General Mangin concludes "You have gained complete confidence in your superiority over the enemy and I am proud to have commanded you."

BRITISH BRING DOWN 5 GERMAN AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Aug. 8.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—We destroyed five German aeroplanes on the 6th August. We dropped 24 tons of bombs on railways, aerodromes and billets, making several direct hits. All of ours returned.

PUNDIT MALAVIYA ON REFORM REPORT.

WHAT EDUCATED CLASSES HAVE DONE FOR MASSES.

CORRECT INTERPRETATION OF AUGUST ANNOUNCEMENT.

In this instalment the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya disproves the contention that the educated classes do not form the representatives of the masses.

Let us now see what the educated Indians have been doing during this identical period. From 1885 they have been meeting regularly every year in Congress at great personal sacrifice and earnestly pressing upon the beauracracy measure after measure calculated to improve the lot of the rural population and the general mass of the people. A glance at the resolutions passed by the Congress during thirty-three years affords unquestionable evidence of the attitude of the educated Indian towards the mass of his countrymen. In 1886, the Congress stated that it "regards with the deepest sympathy, and views with grave apprehension, the increasing poverty of vast numbers of the population of India," and urged the introduction of representative institutions" as one of the most important practical steps towards the amelioration of the condition of the people." In 1887, it urged "that having regard to the poverty of the people, it is desirable that the Government be moved to elaborate a system of technical education, suitable to the condition of the country and to encourage indigenous manufactures. In 1888, it urged that it was the first duty of the British Government in India "to foster and encourage education, general as well an technical, in all its branches," again emphasised the importance, in view of the poverty of the people, of encouraging indigenous manufactures, and advocated the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the industrial condition of the country. In 1891, in reply to a telegram from General Booth, it said that the sad condition of fifty to sixty millions of half-starving paupers, constituted the primary *raison d'etre* of its existence. It again and again pressed the view upon the Government that "India can never be well or justly governed, nor her people prosperous or contented, until they are allowed, through their elected representatives, a potential voice in the legislatures of their country," and urged a series of measures of retrenchment and improvement with the view of improving the unhappy condition of affairs. It urged the reduction of the salt-tax and the raising of the income-tax taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 for years before these measures, clearly calculated to benefit the poorer classes of the people, were adopted by the Government. It has ceaselessly advocated the adoption of an improved excise policy and the introduction of a simple system of local option in the case of all villages, to keep temptation somewhat away from the door of the poor. Its advocacy of an improvement in the administration of the forest laws and for the abolition of the evil system of forced labour and supplied (*begar* and *rasad*), also its strong agitation against the system of indentured labour for the proper treatment of Indians in the colonies, have all been in the interests of the same classes.

Agricultural Development.

In the interests of agricutural development, it has urged that the Government should impose a limit upon its land revenue demand and that it should secure fixity of tenure, wherever it does not exist, to the tenant in the land he tills. It advocated the starting of Agricultural Banks and the adoption of measures for the improvement and development of agriculture as it has been developed in other countries and the establishment of a larger number of experimental and demonstration farms all over the country. It has again and again reiterated "that fully fifty millions of the population, a number yearly increasing, are dragging out a miserable existence on the verge of starvation, and that in every decade several millions actually perish by starvation," and has "humbly urged that immediate steps should be taken to remedy this calamitous state of affairs." When the famine of 1896 occurred, the Congress again drew pointed attention to the great poverty of the people and again insisted that the true remedy against the evils of the recurrence of famine lay in the adoption of a policy, which would enforce economy, husband the resources of the State, foster the development of indigenous and local arts and industries, which have practically been extinguished and help forward the introduction of modern arts and industries."

Iti is unnecessary to prolong this list, and to refer to other resolutions of the Congress of a similar character. I hope this is enough to show how earnestly and pathetically the educated Indian has been pleading for the lifetime of a generation for the adoption of measures having the one aim of ameliorating the lot of his poorer countrymen. The proceedings of the Provincial and communal Conferences and of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils bear similar testimony, but it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail. I think the educated Indian can safely claim that he has proved that he is at least as much in sympathy with and capable of representing the illiterate masses as our friend the official.

Bureaucracy's lack of response.

It is regrettable to have to note that the British electorate and its responsible agent, the bureaucracy, which has held absolute power during the period ine question has responded, but little to the representations of the educated Indian. In the same period, the Japanese who were not in halfs o good a position as India so far as material resources and administrative organization were concerned, have achieved enormous progress; they have made education universal in their country, given technical and scientific education to their youth to fit them to play their part successfully in every branch —civil, military and naval—of the activity of a civilized country, developed their industries, built up their manufactures, promoted national banking and credit, enhanced the prosperity and strength of their people, and raised their country to the position of a first class world-power whose manufactures are pouring into Europe and India, whose steamers are carrying on its own export and import trade, and whose friendship has been of incalculable value to the British Government in this present cirsis. Educated Indians feel that if the British electorate and Parliament had agreed to admit them to a share of power with them as they asked for in 1886, probably they too would have been able to achieve a considerable degree of similar progress in their country, and they are naturally anxious that that power should not be withheld any longer from them. The failure of the beauracracy to do much of what it should have done to build up the national strength and prosperity of the Indian people during the last thirty-three years, inspite of the repeated representations of educated Indians, has created a widespread conviction among them that the healthy progress of the country will not be ensured unless power is given to them to promote it. This was a factor in the problem even in 1914. The events of the last four years have intensified its importance and added a new element to the situation.

Indians and the War.

Before the war, Indians based their claim to a share in the Government of their country on natural right and justice, which was supported by the pledges of the British Soveriegn and Parliament. That claim has received greatly added strength by the part which India has played in the war. India will ever be grateful to Lord Hardinge for having sent her Expeditionary Force to help England and France in the great fight for liberty right and justice and she is natural y proud of all the help which her Princes and people have given to the British Empire in the hour of her great need. It has been acknowledged that but for the timely and powerful help of the Indian contingent the fortunes of the war would have been very adversely affected in France towards the end of 1914. It is also indisputable that but for India's splendid rally, British prestige would have suffered irretrievably in the East. In view of this achievement of which any nation may be proud, Indians ask what reason is there for England not permitting them even partly to manage their domestic affairs now as Canada and Australia and the other self-governing British Colonies do?" Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have taken full note of the effect of the war on India. They have observed:—"The war has given to India a new sense of self-esteem. She has in the words of Sir Satyendra Sinha, "a feeling of profound pride that she has not fallen behind other portions of the British Empire, but has stood shoulder to shoulder with them in the hour of their sorest trial.' She feels that she has been tried and not found wanting, that thereby her status has been raised, and that it is only her due that her higher status should be recognised by Great Britain and the world at large." They have further noted that "the war has come to be regarded more and more clearly as a struggle between liberty and despotism, a struggle for the right of small nations and for the right of all people to rule their own destinies," that "attention is repeatedly called to the fact that in Europe Britain is fighting on the side of liberty, and it is urged that British cannot deny to the people of India that for which she is herself fighting in Europe and in the fight for which she has been helped by India's blood and treasure. . . The speeches of English and American statesmen, proclaiming the necessity for destroying German militarism, and for conceding the right of self-determination to the nations have had much effect upon political opinion in India and have contributed to give new force and vitality to the demand for self-government, which was making itself more and more widely heard among the progressive section of the people." This clear and correct statement, for which Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford are entitled to our thanks, should have led one to expect that they would recommend the introduction of a substantial measure of responsible government in India, which would mark a clear recognition of her higher status as also of the principle of self-determination. But their proposals fall far short of that. It is surprising that after taking a full survey of the present situation, they could come to the conclusion that at this period of the day, Indians would be satisfied with proposals of reform which will not given them a real and potential voice in the administration of their country's affairs, both in the Central, and the Provincial Governments.

An unjust fear.

Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have persuaded themselves that Indians are not yet fit for such a measure. But they cannot persuade Indians to agree with them. I have already dealt with the principal grounds upon which they have based their conclusions. I have given sufficient reasons for the belief that the interests of the ryot will not suffer at the hands of educated Indians. I have shown that neither educational backwardness nor differences of religion, race and caste stand in the way of reform. I am bound to add that Indians will resent the further suggestion that if power were transferred to them, the interests of missionaries, foreign merchants, and of foreigners in the service of India would suffer. Educated Indians have not shown any hostility towards missionaries. On the contrary they have pulled on well with many of them. But the anxiety of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford to place the interests of persons who professedly come to this country to convert its people from the faith of their ancestors, in the scale against the demands of the country for advance in the direction of self-government, so vital to national life and growth, will supply to unprejudiced minds a new argument in favour of Home Rule. It is equally unjust to the people of this country to suggest that if they got power they might use it to the injury of foreign merchants and public servants. Have not the relations of the foreign merchants with Indians at all important centres of industry, been uniformly of good will and fair dealing? What reason is there then to be found in fact to justify the apprehension that if Indians got power they would indulge in any "prejudiced attack" on or allow any "privileged competition" against any existing industry? that they will be so foolish as to jeopardise their contry's enormous trade—import and export—by giving any just cause for complaint to the foreign merchant, whom they cannot replace for a long long time? that they will not have the sense to recognise that the maintenance and improvement of that trade demands nothing more urgently than that no foreigner should ever have a suspicion of any but fair and honourable treatment at their hands? As regards the public servant, what reason again is there to doubt that he may not be supported in the legitimate exercise of his functions, or that "the rights and privileges guaranteed or implied in the conditions of his employment" may be tampered with by the Government if Indians got a share in it? Is there any ground for apprehending that Indians, representing the best elements of Indian society, will ever think of attempting to break convenants which have been solemnly made in their behalf? Will that be the way in which they would expect to attract the foreign expert and technically trained man whom it will be necessary in their own interests to invite to help them for many many a year to come? Clearly these apprehensions are not justified.

A Guarantee.

I fear that in dealing with the questions noted above as well as with others, one all important condition of the problem has not received sufficient consideration. It is this that even if the full measure of self-government which we Indians have asked for is conceded, the existing system of administration will not be torn up by the roots. The Executive Government will continue to be predominantly European. It will still have the decisive voice in all matters of administration. The entire edifice of administration which has been built up in a hundred years will remain unshaken. The administration of justice will remain under the High Courts. The existing body of laws will continue to remain in force. Even if a new legislature should want to alter or abolish an Act, it will not be in its power to do so until the head of the Government should give the consent to the measure by which it may be sought to do it. The services will continue to be manned by the present incumbents, and, even, if fifty per cent. of higher appointments should be filled up in India in the future, it will be long, very long, before the services will be half Indianised. These facts contain in themselves a guarantee, which cannot fail, that the new order of things which may be ushered will not lead to any catastrophe to any existing interests. And they ought to inspire courage and confidence in Englishmen in dealing with the question of the introduction of a real measure of self-government in India.

Indians and Military Service.

There is another vital condition, newly come into existence which demands serious consideration. The war has forcibly drawn attention to the dangers to which India is exposed in its present condition, both industrially and politically. It is a matter of supreme thankfulness that we have got on so far as we have done. Let us hope and pray that we shall get to the end of the chapter with equal good luck. Let us also hope that this devastating war will soon end, and that the peace which will follow will endure for a fairly long time. But it will not be the part of wisdom and statesmanship to build entirely upon such a hope. It will be safe to think that it may be falsified and that there may be another war within ten years or so, and to be prepared for it. But how to be prepared for it? That is the question. The learned authors say that "the war has thrown strong light on the military importance of economic development. We know that the possibility of sea communications being temporarily interrupted forces us to rely on India as an ordnance base for protective operations in the Eastern theatre of war." This is true, but the experience of the war has shown more than this. It has shown that not only should India become self-supporting in the matter of forging weapons of defence, but that India's sons should be trained to use those weapons in larger numbers and in better ways than heretofore. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have noted the importance of this question, but they have naturally left it for consideration hereafter with the note that "it must be faced and settled." It is devoutly to be hoped that it will be settled soon and rightly, that both in the interests of India and of England, English statesmen will realise that India's safety in the future will depend, to a much greater extent than in the past, upon her own sons being as well trained and equipped to fight as are the sons of the countries that surround her of Afghanistan, of Persia, of Turkey—and of Japan. This demands that England should make up her mind to treat India now not as a trusty dependant but as a trusted partner, and to admit her sons on a footing of perfect equality with Englishmen to all branches and grades of the military service, on land, on the sea and in the air. Both justice and expediency demand that Indians should be treated by Englishmen as comrades in arms in the full sense of the expression, and that they should be trained as Englishmen are trained for all branches of the service, superior as well as inferior. But the niggardly manner in which, after nearly half a century of agitation, and after four years of this dreadful war, the question of throwing the King's Commissions open to Indians has been dealt with, makes me despair of the claims of Indians to be fitted for the defence of their country, being justly dealt with until a substantial measure of political power is enjoyed by Indians. Political status depends upon political power. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford said in their report that the importance of the question of British Commissions outweighs in the eyes of India all others. They recommended that a considerable number of commissions should now be thrown open to Indians. There were 2,689 officers of the British Army serving in India in 1914-15, and 2,771 of the Indian Army, or 5,560 in all; It is estimated that for the new army of half a million about 1,500 officers will be required. The war office have decided to offer 10 commissions a year to Indians. Could anything be more ungenerous than this? But this attitude towards Indians will persist until Indians come to exercise power in the administration of their country.

Fiscal Autonomy.

There is yet another condition of the problem of outstanding importance which demands attention, and that is the question of fiscal autonomy. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have noted the weakness of India's economic position and also the keenness of the desire of Indians to improve it. They have recognised that economic, political and military considerations all equally demand the industrial development of India. They truly say that they "cannot measure the access of strength which an industrialised India would bring to the power of the Empire." They observe that "after the war the need for industrial development will be all the greater unless India is to be become a mere dumping-ground for the manufactures of foreign nations which will then be competing for the markets on which their political strength so perceptibly depends." They note that the question of the Indian tariff is connected intimately with the matter of industries. We are grateful to them for having put forward the views of educated Indians on this important subject. They have pointed out that "educated Indian opinion ardently desires a tariff," . . . . that "there is a real and keen desire for fiscal autonomy," that the educated Indian believes that as long as English men will continue to decide the question of the tariff for him, they will decide in the interests of England and not according to his wishes, as is shown by the debate on the Cotton Excise duty in the House of Commons. They have assumed with satisfaction that when the fiscal relations of all parts of the Empire and the rest of the world come to be considered by an Imperial Conference, "India will be adequately represented there." But how? By the nomination of an Indian by the Viceroy as in the last two years? It is well known that Indian public opinion is not satisfied with such nomination. And apart from that, whose views is such a nominee to represent at the Conference, the Viceroy's or those of the Governor-General-in-Council or his own? If the former it will be a misuse of language to say that the people of India represented at the Conference. If the latter, will the Government of India be willing to be bound in such an important matter as the question of tariffs by the independent opinion of their own nominee, selected without support of the Indian Legislative Council? The position will be quite anomalous.

Real Representation of India.

If the representation of India is to be a reality, the only course which should be followed is to ask the Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council (or of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils) to recommend a person for nomination by the Government of India as India's representative at the Conference. Such a representative will of course ascertain and voice the considered opinion of those to whom he will owe his appointment to whom he will hold himself primarily responsible; and the Government of India must be prepared to accept such opinion as its own, or the idea of having India represented at the Conference must be abondoned, and the experiment tried of subjecting her people to a policy laid down by representatives of the United Kingdom and the Dominions without consulting Indians In view of the practice established during the last two years, it may be safely assumed that such a proposal will not be entertained for a moment. Power then must be given to the representatives of the people in the Central Government of India to direct the policy of the Indian Government in this matter, and the proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford must be expended in this direction As the proposals stand, they will not give any such power. As they have themselves observed. "The changes which we propose in the Government of India will still leave the settlement of India's tariff in the hands of a Government amenable to Parliament and the Secretary of State." This means that the policy of the Government of India will continue to be the policy of his Majesty's Government. For all the reasons which they have given and which I have added, this will be wholly unsatisfactory. The development of Indian industries is a matter of vital national importance to India. It will largely depend upon the Government of India having the power and the will to impose such tariffs as may be considered to be necessary either for revenue or for the protection of her industries from powerful foreign competition But what will the Government of India stand for in this all important matter if it is not to express and carry out the will of the people of India, speaking through their elected representatives in the Legislative Council? The Government of India responsible to Parliament and to the Secretary of State can only go so far as it is permitted by them and no farther. It is only a Government of India responsible to the people of India that can be expected to adopt the policy which their interests demand. In a matter of such concern to the people, where the disadvantages, temporary though they may be, of a policy of tariffs will have to be borne by the people, the Government cannot speak with even moral force unless it speaks in conformity with their ascertained wishes and opinions. If the view presented above is correct, then it follows that [illegible] development of India is to have a fair future, fiscal autonomy must be granted to India, and that if it is, power must be given to the representatives of the people in the Central Government to lay down the policy which the Executive is to carry out.

Difficulties Exaggerated.

I have discussed the conditions of the problem at some length because it is obvious that the recommendations which Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have made have been determined and limited by the view they have taken of those conditions. They themselves have said: "The considerations of which we took note in Chapter VI forbid us immediately to hand over complete responsibility." It is therefore that they decided to proceed by transferring responsibility for certain functions of Government while reserving over others." I hope I have shown that they have taken an exaggerated view of the difficulties of the problem, and have under-estimated the value of the conditions which call for or favour the introduction of a substantial measure of responsible government. I have also shown that they have not given due weight to the conditions created by the war—the part which India has played in the war, and the needs of her situation in the immediate future as disclosed by the war. If in the light of these considerations their view of the conditions of the problem requires to be revised it follows that the proposals which they have made must needs undergo large modifications and expansion. It is evident that the terms of the announcement of the 20th August last also imposed a severe constraint upon them. They seem to have convinced themselves early of the wisdom of the policy of that announcement, as they interpreted it, and then unconsciously to have given special weight to points which supported that policy. The distinguished authors appear to have been semi-conscious of this. For after emphasing the difficulties of the problem, they proceed to justify their doing so. They say: "Why have we tried to describe the complexities of the task before us, and in particular why have we laid stress upon the existence of silent depths through which the cry of the press and the platform never rings? In he first place of course we wish to insist on the importance of these factors in considering the time necessary for the complete attainment of responsible government in a country in which in spite of rapid processes of growth, so great a majority of the people do not ask for it and are not yet fitted for it.

Correct Interpretation of August announcement.

But our chief purpose is more important than this. We desire to test the wisdom of the announcement of August 20th. If we have conceded all that can fairly be said as to the difficulties of the task before us, then the policy which has been laid down can be judged in the light of all the facts. We believe that the announcement of August 20 was right and wise, and that the policy which it embodies is the only possible policy for India." If, as I have endeavoured to show, the facts have not been correctly appreciated, the conclusions deduced from them cannot be right. We have no quarrel with the policy of the announcement so far as it lays down that complete responsible government should be established in India not at one bound but by stages. But I do not agree with the view that it necessarily demands that those stages shall be many and that they shall be reached in a long period of time. If that were the correct interpretation of the policy of the announcement, and if that announcement stood in the way of the needed measure of reform, the difficulty must be solved by a more liberal pronouncement. The people of India had no voice in determining language of the announcement of August 20 and the cause of Indian reform must not be prejudiced by it. But I maintain that there is nothing in that announcement which stands in the way of a substantial measure of responsible government being introduced as the first step towards the goal.

POLITICIAN SOUGHT TO BE DISQUALIFIED.

A CURIOUS APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 7.

In an appeal from Guntur it was contended by the appellant that Mr. K. Venkatappaiah should not be appointed a trustee to the choultry in Guntur on the ground that he was an active politician and Home Ruler. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justice Seshagiri Iyer held that to be an active politician was no disqualification and confirmed the appointment of Mr. K. Venkatappaiah as trustee to the choultry.

DEFENCE ACT INTERNEE.

RELEASED AFTER 3½ YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Mr. Syed Mohmed of Muzafferpur, after three and half years' internment under Defence of India Act has been released. He was arrested after his return from the United States in 1915 where he had gone for the completion of his technical education and interned in the Hazaribagh Central Jail.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

A temporary break is again setting in over the Peninsula and rain due to Bombay current is mostly falling in Northeast India as far as Bengal.

Western disturbance has given light rain in the extreme North.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, eastern half of the United Provinces and local in Kashmir and West Coast of the Peninsula. A few falls also occurred in North Punjab, south-east of the Central Provinces and Mysore.

Chief amounts:—Dibragarh, Tezpur, three inches, Dhubri one and a half, Cherrapunj fourteen, Cox's Bazaar six, Chitagong three, Narayangunj two, Sambalpur one and a half, Purnea, Darbanga, Gorakhpur three, and Sonamarg three quarters.

Forecast: No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 7th Aug. 1918.

Hours of observations taken at 3 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.715 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.7 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5 "
Dew Point	77.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.832 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.9 "
Minimum do. do.	79.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	144 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.06 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.99 "
Do. do. year	28.68 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 8th Aug. 1918	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur	8	0	26a	28	3	8	m 5	48	16	8
							6	31a	17	4
Fri.	9	m 0	29	26	9	9	m 6	19	16	11
		0	52a	27	11		6	58a	17	2
Sat.	10	m 1	1			10	m 6	48	17	4
		1	16a				7	24a	17	2
Sun.	11	m 1	33			11	m 7	16	17	11
		1	40a				7	52a	17	4
Mon.	12	m 2	6	25	11	12	m 7	46	18	8
		2	5a	26	6		8	23a	17	7
Tues.	13	m 2	41	25	5	13	m 8	19	19	6
		2	31a	25	11		8	58a	17	11
Wed.	14	m 3	21	24	10	14	m 8	57	20	5
		3	1a	25	4		9	40a	18	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
Aug. 8 (Thursday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
" 9 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
" 10 (Saturday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
" 11 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 10m.
" 12 (Monday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
" 13 (Tuesday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
" 14 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7d.	1h.	59.6m. a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	4h.	46.4m. a.m.
Full Moon	22d.	10h.	32.3 m. a.m.
Last Quarter	29d.	6h.	57.1m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th August 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are clear. In the east and north Punjab the air continues very dry and temperature remains in moderate or considerable excess.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.32in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is largely below normal except at Allhabad. Day temperature has fallen and is below normal in the east of the division, but remains in considerable excess in west, where night temperature is also moderately above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north of the division and are moderately or heavily clouded in the south. In Rajputana humidity is below normal and day temperature slightly or moderately above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity continues below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is above the average in Central India West, north Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear at Nagpur and Amraoti; elsewhere skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is above the average at a few stations in the west.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.22in. of rain and Mormugao 0.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.21in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is above the average in the north-west of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened considerably and only local rain has fallen on the west coast, and inland weather has been dry except for a few isolated showers in the north Punjab, the east of the United Provinces and north Hyderabad.

Local rain may again fall on the west coast and in the east of the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 8th of August, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (7th Aug.)	97.9	85.1	49	—	—	—
Jask	103.8	82.3	45	—	—	—0.08
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	—	—	..
Muskat	..	..	..	—	—	..
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	—	—	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.3	82.8	71	—	1.20	—2.13
Rawalpindi	107.2	80.9	55	0.17	3.61	—8.37
Lahore	103.0	85.7	53	..	3.15?	—6.38?
Hissar	101.0	83.6	50	..	0.48	—6.14
Ambala	116.7	84.8	41	..	2.51	—10.65
Delhi	101.7	88.0	48	..	2.17	—11.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.5	83.9	45	..	3.13	—10.66
Mainpuri	106.3	86.9	40	..	2.03	—10.28
Jhansi	92.8	80.8	65	..	7.57	—11.82
Cawnpore	87.8	81.5	56	—	5.25	—10.97
Allahabad	80.4	77.7	89	0.32	12.57	—6.55
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.1	80.6	64	—	0	—1.63
Karachi	82.8	78.4	86	—	0.08	—4.42
Aimer	95.8	78.0	62	..	1.23	—9.68
Jaipore	96.6	80.2	61	..	2.47	—9.71
Kotah	98.6	81.0	55	..	6.46	—7.97
Mount Abu	78.5	68.9	93	..	5.9?	—27.76
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.6	78.9	77	—	0.14	—9.42
Dwarka	84.7	79.1	78	—	0.18	—10.31
Veraval	81.8	79.3	89	..	5.35	—7.12
Rajkot	95.0	76.6	63	..	6.01	—11.31
Bhavnagar Farm	95.0	79.4	79	..	5.06	—7.95
Surat	88.1	79.3	80	..	15.29	—14.42
Ahmedabad	93.6	79.9	67	..	3.11	—16.92
Deesa	95.2	78.2	69	..	3.18	—10.62
Neemuch	90.7	70.6	66	..	12.80	—2.67
Indore	86.6	71.7	83	..	8.65	—9.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.3	75.7	76	..	18.04	—12.89
Saugor	81.6	73.8	78	—	18.25	—6.64
Hoshangabad	86.7	78.0	76	..	13.24	—13.10
Khandwa	89.4	72.6	75	..	9.74	—5.89
Akola	91.0	72.8	76	..	7.34	—9.30
Amraoti	88.3	72.8	70	..	13.15	—4.60
Nagpur	93.4	74.1	75	..	21.54	—4.74
Chanda	87.3	75.8	78	..	26.67	—1.04
Raipur	95.1	74.6	82	—	46.28	+19.33
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	80.0	81	0.02	16.12	—31.64
Ratnagiri	85.1	76.7	83	0.22	37.22	—31.98
Marmugao	85.2	—	88	0.28	38.26	—29.46
Kurwar	82.2	76 0	93	0.03	47.07	—36.42
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.4	74.0	70	..	2.80	—7.51
Ahmednagar	87.1	69.8	67	..	2.41	—7.16
Poona	85.8	72.1	84	..	2.05	—11.58
Sholapur	89.2	70.7	64	..	3.68	—6.55
Bijapur	88.2	69.8	75	..	1.08	—5.16
Belgaum	75.0	67.8	92	0.07	10.84	—18.25
Aurangabad	89.4	70.6	75	..	3.33	—10.30
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.7	72.9	76	0.21	11.52	—7.03
Hyderabad	87.9	73.2	74	..	6.63	—5.95
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85 0	74.0	84	0.37	40.16	—41.14
Calicut	82.4	74.7	92	0.05	39.44	—41.52
Cochin	84.5	75.2	88	0.23	22.20	—33.91
Colombo	85.8	75.2	94	0.02	8.40	—5.52
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.1	78.2	80	..	7.12	—5.01
Bellary	89.5	72.5	63	..	0.19	—3.49
Cuddapah	99.0	69.7	61	..	1.87	—5.33
Madras	95.8	81.2	74	..	2.45	—4.50
Bangalore	86.8	66.8	76	—	2.36	—5.78
Coimbatore	91 5	71.6	72	..	0.21	—3.28
Trichinopoly	102.7	79.1	59	..	3.62	+0.88
Negapatam	96.1	79.3	82	..	3.66	—0.28

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 8th August, 1918, was 29.960 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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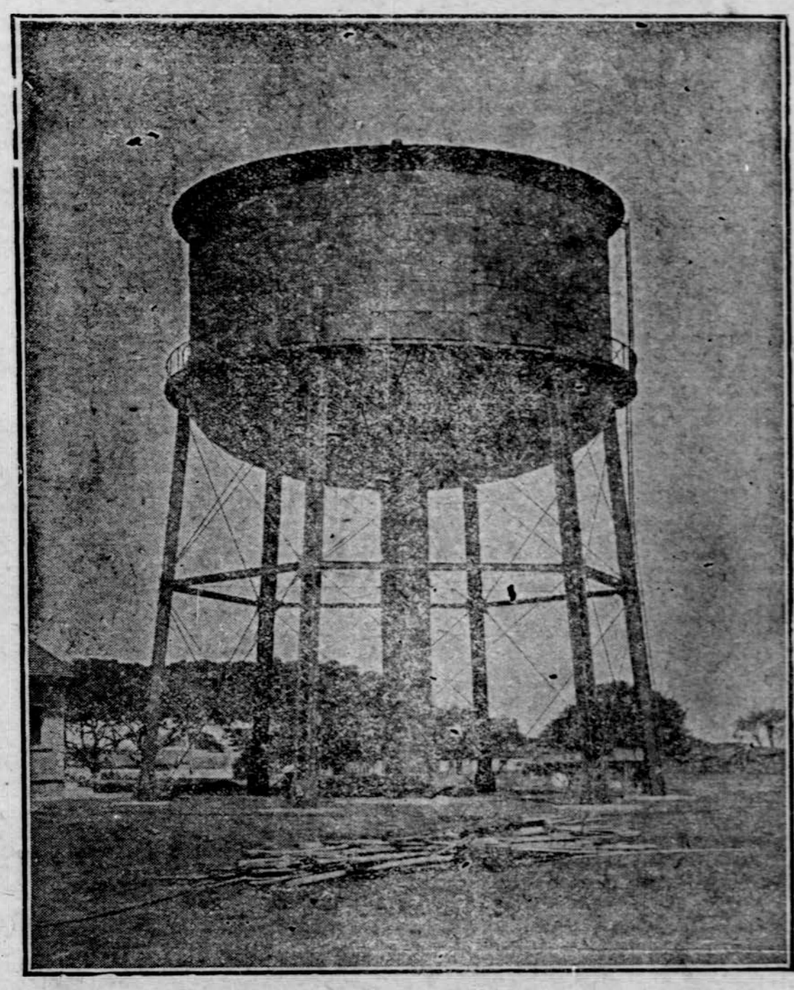

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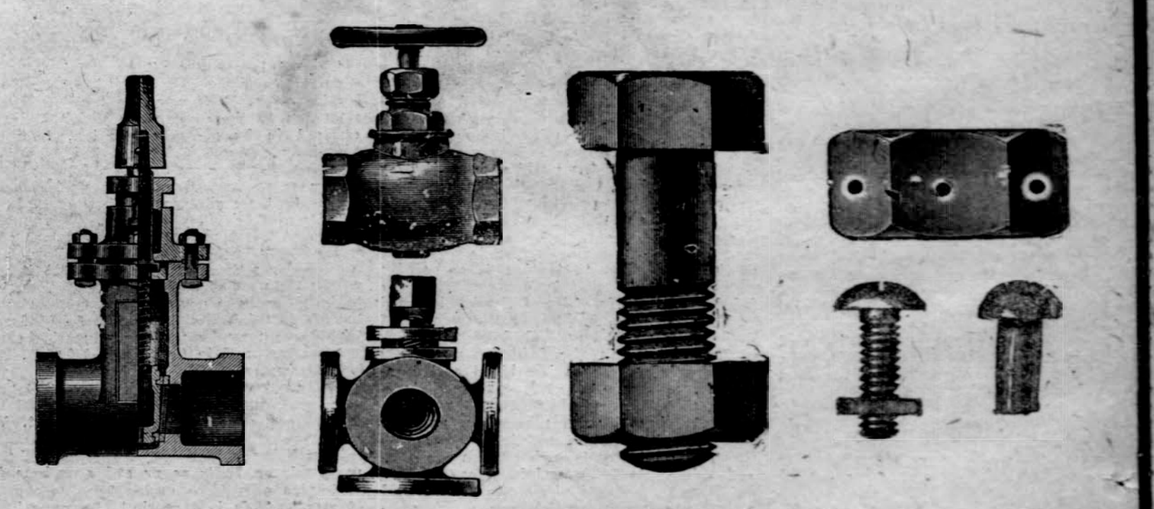

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